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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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29 November 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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AMBASSADOR IN USSR STRESSES FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Oct 82 p 4

[Report on interview with Luis Dokui Paulo de Castro, Angolan ambassador to the USSR, by Soviet journalist E. Drozdova]

[Text] The treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in 1976 between the USSR and the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] gave new impetus to the development of relations between the two states in all areas, Luis Dokui Paulo de Castro, Angolan ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in the USSR, told Soviet journalist E. Drozdova.

As the ambassador noted, the collaboration and the signing of a scientific-technical cooperation program for 1981-1985 and up to 1990 has played an important part.

"Among the various areas of cooperation between the two states, we would like to point to the energy industry, agriculture, public health and the training of Angolan cadres," de Castro said.

"Regarding energy, preparations are underway for the construction of the Kapanda hydroelectric complex, in Malanje Province. This project will be one of the major goals of the economic cooperation between Angola and the Soviet Union. The agreement on the creation of the Kapanda complex was signed a year ago in Moscow by Pedro van Dunem, minister of energy and petroleum," the Angolan ambassador continued.

Paulo de Castro said that the friendship between the USSR and the RPA is very clearly reflected in the joint building of a mausoleum in honor of Comrade Dr Agostinho Neto, Immortal Guide of the Angolan Revolution; the cornerstone was laid on 17 September 1982, Day of the National Hero, by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the RPA and of the MPLA-Labor Party.

The Angolan ambassador also noted that our country attributes great importance to the development of diversified relations with all the socialist countries. Contributing greatly to this, at the last session of the CEMA, which Angola attended as an observer, an agreement for a long-range cooperation program was signed between Angola and CEMA member countries.

There is no doubt whatever that, as a result, cooperation between Angola and the socialist countries will become more dynamic and better planned.

In conclusion, Ambassador de Castro said that the assistance of the USSR and the other socialist countries had made it possible for the Angolan people to look to the future with confidence, struggling even more steadfastly for the just resolution of the problems in the region.

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CSO: 3442/26

BENGUELA RAILROAD IN HUAMBO SAID OPERATING NORMALLY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Report from ANGOP correspondent Jose Ribeiro: "Troubled Path Calls for Stronger Efforts"]

[Excerpts] Huambo, a region with economic potential that could make it the bread basket of Angola, actually constitutes a jumble of problems of various kinds.

As is the case with newly independent states, the picture in this region is characterized by an imbalance between the countryside and the large cities, a legacy of the burdensome colonialist-capitalist past. On one hand, there are the urban centers, poles of accelerated development, where the industrial units, huge buildings and other movement are concentrated; on the other hand, there is the daily reality in the countryside, with agricultural products piling up for shipment, administrative problems and so on.

In Huambo, internal reactionary activity is added to this picture. It is a bastion of puppet organizations, desperate and driven to banditry and sabotage in their effort to destroy the revolutionary conquests and the process of national reconstruction.

In the eyes of the Angolan troops, Huambo is a "combat zone." And so it is.

The puppet groups have set their brand on a certain part of the population, using lies and deception, exploiting tribalism and regionalism, and this has impeded the task [of political education and reconstruction of the economic and social bases destroyed during the war].

When the Angolan people won their second war of liberation, the puppet organizations lost any political voice; they totally allied themselves with the worst thugs in Angola and became a tool of Africa's "enemy number one," the racist regime of South Africa. Since then, 6 years have passed.

"The situation in the municipios and communes has become calmer and more stable," stress party and military officials in Huambo. They add that the gradual reduction of armed counterrevolutionary action during this period is the result of the efforts of the defense and security forces, with close cooperation from the people.

According to the same officials, however, some pockets of counterrevolutionaries are still operating in isolated bands, placing mines and bombs on access roads and in socioeconomic sectors, attempting to terrorize certain zones in the province.

The officials say the material used by the saboteurs is essentially of Western and South African manufacture, and is introduced through the illegally occupied territory of Namibia via the Cunene River, to create insecurity and instability among the people of central Angola.

"The situation in the center of the People's Republic of Angola cannot be dissociated from the war which South Africa is waging in the south of the country. When the South African army enters (and occupies) Angolan territory, it uses its puppet gangs to infiltrate," noted a military officer.

An obvious sign of the notable reduction in enemy activity is the Benguela Railway, whose lines pass through the city of Huambo and which is currently operating normally.

All along the railway line, FAPLA [Angolan Armed Forces] and ODP [People's Defense Organization] troops can be seen, insuring the security and protection of the tracks.

Another severe problem in the province is the large number of displaced people.

Highly concerned about the current situation, the party is working at the political and social organization of these people, namely through the "restructuring" of some settlements, thus preventing the exodus to the cities which adds to the number of unemployed here who engage in illegal activities and to the number of "markets" in the city of Huambo, markets which speculate in everything from soft drinks and bread to cattle, and where a glass of water costs 20 kwanzas.

When all is said and done, greater stability does not depend only on the defense and security forces but also on those who bear responsibility for solving problems affecting the people's living conditions.

The dynamism in Huambo is reflected in the expansion of the cultivated areas of a village, or in the initiative of a group of amateur marksmen who decided to use the deserted facilities of an old drugstore for their headquarters.

Almost 7 years after liberation, Huambo is an illustration of the constant attention required for real progress in national reconstruction, and a demonstration that the path of revolution is far from being a straight, well-paved road without mountains or potholes. It is a troubled path.

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CSO: 3442/26

BRIEFS

ANGOP BRANCH IN PORTUGAL--The first office of the Angolan news agency ANGOP has been officially established in Lisbon, according to a note released yesterday by the management of this economic unit. The installation of this office is in implementation of the expansion of ANGOP in other countries, as approved by the DIP [Department of Information and Propaganda] of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee. An ANGOP newsman has already been named to head the Lisbon office. For about a year, he will devote himself solely and exclusively to gathering and disseminating news reports. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Oct 82 p 2] 6362

AIR BATTLE REPORTED--(ANGOP)--On Tuesday the Angolan Air Force intercepted three South African planes and drove them back to illegally occupied Namibian territory. The planes were intercepted while they were overflying FAPLA [Angolan Armed Forces] positions in the region of Cahama (Cunene Province), a Defense Ministry spokesman informed ANGOP on Wednesday. The three planes of the racist Pretoria regime were forced to retreat to Namibia after a brief air battle. The spokesman added that no Angolan planes were damaged, demonstrating an adequate response and defense capability. As the FAPLA becomes stronger, the South African hoodlums will find it increasingly difficult to violate with impunity our air space and our fatherland in their zeal to enlarge the zone of occupation. The "reasons" offered by Pretoria to justify this new violation of Angolan air space are simply false pretexts, since the nationalist forces of SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people, conduct their operations against South Africa's army of occupation and its repressive machine from within Namibian territory. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Oct 82 p 1] 6362

MPLA DESERTERS--The leader of the UNITA Movement in Angola, Dr Jonas Savimbi, says there has been a new turn in military events in the country in that MPLA soldiers of the government forces are deserting in groups. Speaking at the UNITA base in southern Angola Dr Savimbi said some of the groups of deserters owed no allegiance to any authority in Angola and had taken to common banditry. One of these groups went to the rampage last month and looted the town of (Utamo). Dr Savimbi said he doubted whether the situation in Angola would deteriorate and become similar to that in Uganda. This was because there was no single government in full control of the country, and because Angolans were generally patriotic. [Excerpt] [MB161145 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 16 Nov 82]

PORTUGUESE ACTION IN DIAMOND SMUGGLING--The Portuguese Government has introduced a Bill in Parliament which should help to reduce diamond smuggling from Angola. The Bill makes it plain that diamond smuggling is to become illegal under Portuguese law, hitherto the law has been so imprecise that the courts have felt obliged to acquit people accused of diamond smuggling. The new Bill says anyone caught bringing uncut or unpolished diamonds illegally into Portugal or taking them out, as well as anyone buying, selling or even possessing them illegally, would face up to two years in jail if convicted. Diamond smuggling has been on the increase in Angola, according to industry sources. In some months recently, the amount of smuggled Angolan diamonds reaching the Antwerp market, some via Lisbon it is said, has exceeded the state-run diamond concession's official production, industry sources say. In December 1980, Angola set a production target for the Diamang concession of 1.8m. carats for 1982, rising to 2m. in 1983, but the concession, in fact, expected to yield only 1.5m. carats this year, compared with 2.12m. in 1973. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3405, 8 Nov 82 p 2910]

CSO: 3400/274

CAPE VERDE

BRIEFS

CORAL BED DEVELOPMENT STUDY--From 15 to 21 September, at the request of one of the national fishing companies (SOMAR, Ltd), the Italian ship "Santissima Annunziata" conducted a survey of the coral beds between Santiago and Maio islands, with prior permission from our government. Cape Verdian specialists in marine resources research took part in the 7-day cooperative study, the purpose of which was to investigate the potential of the coral beds to determine the feasibility of their economic exploitation in the future. In bygone days, the exportation of coral was extremely profitable for the colonial Cape Verdian economy; there were even periods when our country exported tons of coral all over the world, according to Eng Jesus Rodrigues, chief technician of SOMAR. As for the results of the investigation, which was limited both by time and by the technical inadequacy of the ship used in the operation, the findings fell short of expectations. However, beds were found in Santiago from which some coral was recovered, proving that there are areas where these marine animals are abundant. Taking part in the coral prospecting study were individuals from IARP, SOMAR and the General Directorate of Fishing and technicians from a French firm specializing in marine resources. [Text] [Praia VOZDI POVO in Portuguese 29 Sep 82 p 2] 6362

LIBYAN DELEGATION--A 6-member delegation led by Nuri Leteimal, director of the department of economic affairs and cooperation, of the Foreign Liaison Bureau, left the capital last week after a 4-day visit to our country at the invitation of Foreign Affairs Minister Silvino da Luz, extended during his visit to Libya. During its stay in Cape Verde, the delegation had several working meetings with government officials, including the prime minister, the interior and foreign affairs ministers, the director of tourism and the secretary of state for cooperation and planning. The delegation also visited Sao Jorginho. The purpose of the visit was to strengthen the friendship between our two states and to prepare for the foreign affairs minister's coming visit to Tripoli. [Text] [Praia VOZ DI POVO in Portuguese 29 Sep 82 p 3] 6362

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CSO: 3442/25

ERITREAN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES RIVALRIES INSIDE MOVEMENT, OTHER TOPICS

Jiddah AL-MADINAH in Arabic 12 Oct 82 p 13

[Interview with Muhammad Sa'id Nawid, chairman of Eritrean Popular Liberation Forces' Political Bureau by AL-MADINAH: "Soviet Intervention Is Cause of Our Crisis; Differences Existing Since 1947 Actually Have Sectarian Roots"; date and place not specified]

[Text] Khartoum--At the outset of the 1960's, Muhammad Sa'id Nawid was the commander and organizer of the number two organization on the Eritrean arena, namely the Eritrea Liberation Movement, which projected the possibility of putting political action among the Eritrean masses ahead of the fedayeen military action.

In the early 1970's and following several arrangements within the ranks of the Eritrean revolutionaries, Muhammad Sa'id Nawid embarked on organizational cooperation with the Popular Liberation Forces, led by Osman Saleh Sabee. There followed the well-known split within this organization in 1977--a split which spawned the Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea, led by Ramadan Muhammad Nur and Siyas Anurti. Meanwhile, Nawid has become the chairman of the Popular Liberation Forces Political Bureau. Following is an interview with Nawid in which he discusses the issues and developments of the Eritrean revolution.

[Question] The current of military and political action emerged on the Eritrean front years ago in order to achieve the national goal. It seems that this action has become weak, in contrast to the intensifying current of internal conflicts and disagreements. What do you say to this and what is your evaluation of the Eritrean action at present, considering that you are among the founders of the Eritrean revolutionary movement?

[Answer] From 1975 to 1978, the Eritrean revolution scored major qualitative and quantitative victories encompassing the liberation of the major part of the Eritrean cities, in addition to the full liberation of the countryside. The number of fighters multiplied from hundreds to tens of thousands. The few firearms in the hands of the fighters were reinforced with sophisticated support weapons. The method of war changed from guerrilla warfare to a regular war between the Eritrean and Ethiopian armies.

The revolution's educational, health and economic institutions set in motion their programs, thus turning the revolution's authority into a real alternative to the Ethiopian colonialist authority. This bright picture of victories and accomplishments prepared the minds of the brothers and the friends to await the final victory embodied in the declaration of an independent Eritrean republic. Then came the development which resulted in the Ethiopians receiving vast military, political and economic support from the socialist camp countries. This support had a negative impact on the Eritrean revolution--an impact which was interpreted wrongly as a retreat on the part of the Eritrean revolution because of its internal differences.

Even though we acknowledge that internal conflicts and differences have played a major role in weakening our revolution, they are not the only reason. Generally, the Eritrean revolution is still thriving, despite the internal and external challenges facing it and despite the hardships and difficulties engulfing it on every side. The proof is the failure of the Ethiopian military campaigns, totaling seven campaigns in which Ethiopia has amassed all the weapons of destruction and hundreds of thousands of troops. However, all these campaigns have been smashed by the firm will of the Eritrean people.

[Question] Briefly, what is the origin of the Eritrean differences since their early emergence and are there sectarian roots that have developed and reinforced these differences?

[Answer] The history of the Eritrean differences dates back to the distant past, i.e. to the self-determination period from 1947-50 and shortly afterward. Those differences did in fact have sectarian roots. But those roots were fabricated and due to two factors:

First, the sabotage activities carried out by the imperialist circles, led by the United States which was trying to get a foothold in the area to set up military bases. Former Emperor Haile Selassie was ambitious to expand his empire at the expense of the Eritrean people. For this, he tied his destiny to the imperialist circles which had no objection to the achievement of those ambitions as long as they realized the imperialist military, economic and strategic interests. This was the inroad to shattering the Eritrean people's unity. The effective weapon to achieve this goal was that of provoking sectarian rancors amidst our people.

The second factor was the lack of political maturity among the leaders emerging at the time. Thus, those leaders fell into the snare laid for them and started to dance to the tune of sectarian differences played by the former emperor and by the imperialist circles allied with him. This was the nature of our Eritrean differences and conflicts during the self-determination period. As for the differences emerging after the eruption of the Eritrean revolution, most of them are due to incompetent and shortsighted leaders who did not learn from past experiences and that often resorted to tribal, provincial, sectarian and clannish weapons to bolster their waning leadership and to realize narrow organizational gains. All this has

been at the expense of the Eritrean revolution and of the Eritrean people's cause and future.

[Question] How far have the Eritreans strayed from the fundamental goal because of what has happened and is happening in their arena?

[Answer] The Eritreans have not strayed from the fundamental goal, despite what has happened and is happening in their arena. Our proof is that the revolution is still ablaze and hundreds of Eritrean youths are still saturating the soil of Eritrea with their blood, only to be replaced by other hundreds. There are efforts to settle the subsidiary contradictions in our arena in the interest of the Eritrean revolution. Despite this, the period of vigilance in all revolutions is accompanied by some negative manifestations and our revolution is no exception to the rule.

[Question] If we agree on the size of the national losses resulting from the Eritreans' internal conflicts and differences, then what has the Ethiopian regime reaped from these conflicts?

[Answer] I would be far from truthful if I did not say that the Ethiopian regime has benefited greatly from our internal differences and conflicts. The chain of civil wars in our arena started in 1972 and has continued to 1982. It has meant peace and a blessing to the Ethiopian occupiers. The price of these 10 years of civil war has been exorbitant for us, whether in terms of lives, weapons or material resources, all of which have been wasted fruitlessly, not to mention years of the revolution's life wasted futilely. All these losses to our revolution have been posted in the Ethiopian occupiers' profit margin. Moreover, the bitter feelings left by these conflicts represent a negative aspect at a time when they are turning into positive aspects for the enemy. Furthermore, these conflicts have undermined our reputation as a revolution and as a cause, and have diminished our prestige among the brothers and the friends. The Ethiopians have capitalized on all this in numerous circles and are still seeking to use it in other circles.

[Question] Do the Eritrean leaders seem ready at present for a serious dialogue, having failed on the level of military and political action?

[Answer] I am more optimistic now than ever before regarding the possibility of a serious dialogue between the Eritrean leaders. I believe that many have grown out of the adolescent phase with misguided illusions. The myths of monopolizing in the area and closing it to others, of the parent organizations which others should not aspire to stand next to, of the pioneer organization which represents the elite while all others are mere nothings to the left, of exploiting slogans to achieve personal interests and of branding others with all that is ugly--all these myths have been fully exposed, and all are now facing the shining truth regarding the need to mobilize all the capabilities against the main enemy. The leaders will leave behind whoever insists on resorting to these myths.

[Question] Do you sense a state of despair among your masses as a result of what has happened and is happening? On the other hand, has this despair extended to the external friends and allies of the Eritrean revolution?

[Answer] There is no place for despair among our masses. But some people may interpret as despair some negative aspects resulting from our caution in our revolution. This is wrong. Our masses have only one option, namely to continue to struggle until victory and until they have a homeland and a national identity. Being refugees and homeless is no alternative.

But we should not forget the burden that has been carried by the Eritrean masses in their war against Ethiopia--a war that has now entered its 21st year--and the enormous sacrifices in lives, money and stability made by these masses.

There is no doubt that the dimensions of the hardship experienced throughout these long years are reflected in one way or another among the masses. But they will not reach the point of despair because this itself is not impossible. If the usurping enemy has not despaired, how could despair descend on the people who are right? As for the Eritrean revolution's friends and allies, despite our appreciation of their positions and of what they have offered our revolution, none of them has thrown his full weight in support of and backed the Eritrean revolution. So how could they reach the point of despair in a battle they have not waged fully yet?

We should not forget that the Western camp is the party which threw Eritrea into the bosom of the Ethiopian empire through the UN resolution of December 1950--a resolution which was actually a U.S. plan. When Ethiopia abolished the federal system and declared the annexation of Eritrea on 14 November 1962, this camp remained silent. When the Eritrean revolution erupted, Ethiopia received extensive Western aid to suppress it and to bury it at the beginning. Even when Ethiopia sided with the Eastern camp, the Western camp's position vis-a-vis our revolution did not change. Moreover, Western aid to Ethiopia has not stopped and Ethiopia is still receiving it in various forms, continually and perhaps in dimensions bigger than the aid received by Third World countries allied with the Western camp.

[Question] The Popular Front and the Revolutionary Council waged a civil war which was completely lost by the council. What are the losses in the Eritrean arena as a whole as a result of what has happened?

[Answer] We in the Popular Liberation Forces do not deal with the revolution's causes emotionally, impulsively or with reactions. Rather, we let reason and objectivity rule in dealing with these issues. When civil war erupted between the Popular Front and the Revolutionary Council, our organization adopted well-known positions to put an end to the war. When the Revolutionary Council was ousted from the arena, we still offered plans and initiatives to mend the rift between this council and the front with the aim of bringing the council back to the arena in the interest of the Eritrean revolution. When the latest split developed within the Revolutionary Council last March, our opinion was, and still is, that it is necessary to restore the organization's unity and that if this is impossible, then let us steer clear of the method of bloody liquidations that serves no purpose. These were our positions, despite what our organization had suffered from the Revolutionary Council and its civil wars against us in past years.

[Question] Some Eritrean circles are displeased by likely developments in the Sudanese-Ethiopian relations. Do you share this displeasure with these circles and why?

[Answer] If the likely developments in the Sudanese-Ethiopian relations are in the interest of both countries, then no circle has the right to be displeased. But if it is at the expense of the Eritrean cause, then it is the right of all to be displeased. However, the declared Sudanese position since 1975 is to solve the Eritrean issue justly and peacefully in the interest of both Eritrea and Ethiopia.

[Question] The Revolutionary Council leaders have complained of an alliance between Tigre and the Popular Front. How do you view this issue?

[Answer] This is also our position, not just the Revolutionary Council's, even though we have not complained. In principle, our organization raises the slogan of the common struggle of the Eritrean and Ethiopian peoples and declares its support for all the Ethiopian nationalities to gain their legitimate rights. But our organization believes that any Ethiopian organization must stay away from interfering in the Eritrean revolution's affairs and must struggle in its Ethiopian arena and amidst its masses. We have stated this clear opinion repeatedly and we presented it in the form of a written plan in Tunisia last year and have written to the Popular Front directly on this issue.

[Question] In view of the shaky military position of the Eritrean revolution's factions, has Ethiopia come close to imposing a political solution that falls extremely short of the strategic and national goals of the Eritrean revolution?

[Answer] Ethiopia, both under the former emperor and under the regime of Mengistu Haile Miriam, has a single strategy that has not changed, namely obliterating the facts, falsifying history and viewing Eritrea as an indivisible part of Ethiopia. Lt Col Mengistu Haile Miriam judged recently that the Eritrean revolution had reached a state of weakness that would enable him to impose a solution that is in no way connected with the national goals of the Eritrean people. Consequently, he declared at the beginning of this year the so-called multipurpose red star campaign. He thought he would find Eritrean voices that would be a convenient alternative to the Eritrean revolution. But I firmly believe that these desperate campaigns, to which his predecessor Emperor Haile Selassie had resorted, have not dealt with the problem but have rather prolonged the suffering of the Eritrean and Ethiopian peoples. It is sad to find Mengistu Haile Miriam, who raises democratic and progressive revolutionary slogans, implementing these slogans in a totally inverted manner. As for the application of these slogans in Ethiopia, this is the affair of the Ethiopian people who can have their say on them. Mengistu's gamble to force the Eritrean revolution to capitulate is a losing wager, and this will be proven by time.

8494

CSO: 3404/2

REALISTIC APPROACH SEEN ADOPTED FOR DEVELOPMENT

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3405, 8 Nov 82 pp 2883, 2885, 2887

[Article by Howard Schissel]

[Text]

Howard Schissel considers Guinea-Bissau's economic problems and attempts being made to improve the country's development.

LAST SPRING'S major cabinet reshuffle not only confirmed the political ascendancy of moderate pro-western elements within the ruling Partido Africano da Independencia de Guiné and Cabo Verde (PAIGC) over radical pro-Soviets, but it also set the groundwork for the preparations of the country's first four-year economic development plan (1983-86).

The principal loser in the government shake-up was Vasco Cabral, the once influential former minister of economic co-operation and planning, who reportedly was one of the leaders of the PAIGC's, radical wing. He was, in fact, the veritable artisan of Guinean economic planning since independence in 1974. Cabral had chosen a Soviet-style approach to rapid development placing emphasis on industry and agro-industrial complexes to the detriment of longer-term grass root agricultural efforts; by the same token, the role of the state in domestic trade was also highlighted by a network of so-called Peoples' Stores — Empresa dos Armazéns do Povo — which proved highly inefficient.

In a country like Guinea-Bissau, with limited natural resources and ravaged by a decade of fighting against Portuguese colonialism, Cabral's policies just did not work. It was not unusual, for instance, to

find Peoples' Stores well-stocked with Russian Vodka, Porto wine and British-made marmalade, but totally lacking in such basic foodstuffs as rice, flour, cooking oil, salt and sugar. Corruption, favouritism and general mismanagement were the ills affecting the state trading sector, largely unable to provide the rural people with the basic goods they badly needed.

In the industrial sphere, Cabral's vision was much too grandiose for the modest possibilities of Guinea-Bissau. Thus, the plant set up to assemble 500 Citroen utility vehicles had to be shut down. Foam rubber and wooden flooring manufacturing units only work part time, often for lack of raw materials. The CIC-ER brewery, the largest manufacturing plant in the country, produced well below its capacity. Miscalculations in agro-industrial development are also legend. A \$20m. complex at Cunere was built with a capacity for dehusking some 70,000 tonnes of groundnuts a year, well beyond the productive potential of the peasantry.

Cabral's eviction from the government led President Joao Bernardo Vieira to downgrade his department, which becomes a simple state secretariat. The former Governor of the state bank, Banco Nacional da Guiné-Bissau, Victor Freire Mateso,

was appointed Minister of Economy and Finance. His task will be extremely difficult: not only is he obliged to rapidly get the economy back on the rails, but he must convince economic and banking circles in Africa and the West to help.

The government is now tackling short-term economic problems, while attempting to hammer out a coherent medium-term economic development strategy. The short-term economic programme, covering the 1981-82 period, has been designed to reduce the financial deficit and curb the money supply, reorganise the state trading organisation by according greater prominence to private initiative and upgrade the price paid farmers for their marketed produce. Other priorities include fulfilling the demand for manufactured goods in the rural zones, increasing energy supplies, satisfying the demand for building materials and furnishing the spare parts needed in industry and agriculture.

The recently established planning body is presently drafting the 1983-86 plan. Its broader objectives are to reign in the country's external deficit, cater for the population's basic needs, reduce the food deficit and set the foundations for longer-term economic growth.

Catering for basic needs

More importantly, the government now realises that with the dearth of trained cadre and the regional imbalance, vast prestige projects must take a back seat to a more fundamental grass roots approach meant to satisfy the population's essential needs. Priority is therefore to be accorded to primary sectors, at the expense of areas like transport and technical assistance which absorb excessive resources. It is planned to rely increasingly on the mobilisation of domestic resources as well as a higher rate of project execution. Investment is to be earmarked in priority to improving productive capacity, not expanding it.

Moreover, special attention is to be accorded to measures liable to act as fillips for increased agricultural productions and exports. It is only in the second half of the decade that the industrial sector will be expected to supply the domestic market with essential products, like farm implements, capable of being manufactured locally with relatively simple and adapted technology. The prospection and eventual bringing on stream of the country's mineral and resource wealth is also to be at the centre of government preoccupations.

According to a confidential report by an international agency on Guinea-Bissau procured by *West Africa* the following sectorial programmes are to be carried out:

In order to revitalise agriculture and halt the exodus of the rural population to neighbouring Senegal, projects are to be undertaken to facilitate the internal movement of goods and farm produce. The amelioration of the road and river transport is vital in this programme as is the setting up of a public transport enterprise to carry heavy traffic.

Agriculture is to be extended through the bringing under cultivation of new land, particularly in the rice growing areas (*bolanhas*) and more efficient management of water resources. The intensification of agriculture should make more feed available for animal husbandry, and consequently an increase in meat and dairy products output.

As in Senegal and Mauritania, Guinea-Bissau's maritime wealth offers among the best long-term prospects for exports if properly managed. In the past, the country's offshore zone has not been sufficiently protected, leading to considerable poaching by modern fishing-canning vessels. The strengthening of the joint venture fishing companies already set up is to be co-ordinated with support given to small fishermen who supply the local market. Untapped forestry potential is another plus in development plans.

Guinea-Bissau's subsoil has hardly been explored, but positive indications have already been turned up, and are to be further surveyed for eventual exploitation. Top on the list of mineral resources is bauxite, with estimated reserves pegged at some 200m. tonnes (42-48 per cent alumina). In 1981, the French Bureau de Recherche Géologiques et Minières (BRGM) announced the discovery of 200m. tonnes of phosphates around Cacheu and Oro. Offshore oil exploration is also to be launched, despite maritime boundary disputes with Senegal and Guinea-Conakry. However, mining schemes require huge investment layouts, and only become remunerative over a long period.

The "small is beautiful" approach is to be applied to the industrial sector. Government support is to continue for agricultural processing plants, while new plants for repairing agricultural machinery, the assembly of bicycles and the manufacturing of metal goods are on the agenda.

Foreign financial assistance

Guinea-Bissau has long depended on foreign financial assistance to carry out investment, stabilise the local market and maintain external accounts in order, and this will continue during the 1980s. For instance, between 1976 and 1979, the country received \$312m., or an annual average of \$78.2m., in overseas aid, two-thirds of which was bilateral. It is estimated that during the 1983-86 period an annual average of around \$110m. will be needed to enable the government to carry forward its economic development plans. International economic experts reckon that a further substantial aid increase will be required in the 1986-90 period. A preliminary projection places the foreign aid level at \$818m. during the later half of the decade. The per capita aid figures would, in this case, grow from \$99 in 1982 to \$234 in 1990. This creates the danger of making Guinea-Bissau permanently assisted.

The government is making an effort to boost its share in the financing of investment programmes and projects. The local contributions to these investments is set to rise from 20 per cent in 1982 to 35 per cent in 1985. Two structural adjustment programmes are to be implemented in the 1983-86 period. One involves a special fund to finance the purchase of energy products; the second concerns the financing of recurrent costs of existing fixed capital. The structural balance of payment deficit will also necessitate the increase in foreign transfer payments to the Banco Nacional da Guiné-Bissau. Preliminary forecasts point to the need for approximately \$18m. a year.

Even if aid is granted on the best terms, Guinea-Bissau's financial situation will remain highly precarious for many years to come. It is unlikely that exports could come to cover more than a third of imports in the foreseeable future. Debt servicing alone will mobilise about \$10m. a year, representing between 50 and 60 per cent of total export earnings. The government is presently seeking to renegotiate its foreign debt, in hopes of reducing its heavy burden on the economy.

Guinea-Bissau may not experience an "economic miracle" in the 1980s, but in many ways the country has finally adopted a more realistic approach to coming to grips with its numerous economic problems and realising some of the goals and promises which mobilised the population during the struggle for national independence.

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE MILITARY COOPERATION TALKS--Comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the PAIGC and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, met yesterday morning in his office with Cdr Carlos Saraiva da Costa Pecoreli, chief military attache in the Portuguese Embassy in Bissau. During the audience, the Guinean chief of state discussed some aspects of cooperation between Guinea-Bissau and Portugal with Commander Pecoreli and Dr Carlos Frota, Portuguese charge d'affaires. It is noted that Portuguese military cooperation with our country has already commenced, primarily in the transportation and communications sectors. The Portuguese charge d'affaires and the military attache said they were prepared to do everything possible to develop and strengthen the ties of friendship and cooperation between Guinea-Bissau and Portugal. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 6 Oct 82 p 8] 6362

FISHING AGREEMENT WITH PORTUGAL--A fishing agreement has been signed in Lisbon between Portugal and Guinea-Bissau, reports Comrade Flavio Proenca, secretary of state for the fishing industry, who was recently in Portugal at the invitation of the Portuguese Government. In Lisbon, Proenca met with Portuguese officials to discuss some of the pending items, namely the training of Guinea-Bissau cadres in Portugal, technical assistance and construction of a new building for the Fishing Secretariat. Asked about the possible creation of a joint Guinea-Bissau-Portuguese fishing association, the secretary general replied that the question was raised with the Portuguese officials, "but we must move forward slowly and surely." In this regard, there are plans to send Portuguese technicians here to study our fishing potential at close hand, and to create a technical-scientific advisory committee to exchange information between the two countries. Questioned about the fish shortage on the domestic market, Comrade Proenca said that "minimally skilled cadres are essential" if the problem is to be solved. He said he hoped the problem would be overcome with the peasant fishing projects in Cacheu and Bubaque. The Cacheu program is getting started and the Bubaque program is already functioning. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 9 Oct 82 p 2] 6362

COOPERATION WITH FRG--A technical cooperation accord between the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and the FRG was signed last Saturday at our embassy in Dakar. Comrade Alexandre Nunes Correia, member of the PAIGC Central Committee and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Guinea-Bissau in Senegal and Gambia, signed the agreement for Mozambique. The FRG was represented by Udo Hortsman, FRG ambassador in Dakar. The agreement provides that the FRG will

send German specialists to our country to conduct professional training and research and to design and study projects. The accord signed in Dakar defines the legal status of these scientists and technicians and of the German advisors who will come to Bissau. The agreement also establishes the rights and duties of the two signatories. The details of the cooperation will be established later with the signing of more precise treaties dealing with specific development programs, to be negotiated by the plenipotentiary representatives of the two countries. Comrade Ambassador Alexandre Nunes Correia and Sr Hortsman, his German counterpart, expressed their pleasure at this new development, which will permit stronger relations between the two countries. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 6 Oct 82 p 8] 6362

CSO: 3442/25

'PAMBANA' DENOUNCES BETRAYAL OF KENYAN REVOLUTION

London JOURNAL OF AFRICAN MARXISTS in English Aug 82 pp 89-91

[Text]

A new underground newspaper has emerged in Kenya. We reproduce this article from Pambana.

Our Stand

Kenyans have been massively betrayed. The revolution we launched with blood has been arrested and derailed.

Today more than 22 years after KANU was formed and almost 20 years after a fake independence was *negotiated*, the broad masses of Kenya are materially and politically worse off than ever before. The criminally corrupt ruling clique, sanctioned by KANU has isolated itself from the concerns of our daily life and has committed a crime among many others, more brutal than any that British colonialism ever did: they have silenced all opposition and deprived us, forcibly and otherwise, of the very right to participate in Kenya's national affairs. The sacred rights of expression and association have been cast aside.

KANU and its government have disorganized all spheres of economic production, have scattered all communal efforts at organization, have sowed unprincipled discord and enmity among our peoples, and have looted unspeakable sums of money and national wealth. They have finally given our entire country over to U.S.

imperialism to use as a political and military base. All these crimes have been wrought in the name of 'progress and prosperity' and inane smatterings of 'love, peace and unity'.

This is NOT independence.

This is neocolonialism in its worst form. Kenyans have fought many battles in order precisely to put an end to a similar situation in the past. They did not wage war in order to end up worse off than before. Clearly serious errors were made in the past — particularly the error not to thoroughly cleanse the people's ranks of pro-colonial elements who later grouped, took over leadership, and derailed the struggle to where it is today. This is a most important point and we intend to dwell on it at length in the future. We must build on past experiences, avoid mistakes, not repeat them. The cost has already been too great.

True independence is a *sacred* thing. It is revolutionary. It means a clean break, a new start with no fetters from the past oppressive machinery. It means a fiercely vigilant nation led by a strong people's organization which works with the people's initiative in building a new society, with new forms and new modes of thought. True independence releases vast new energy and creativity. Kenya has no independence.

Kenya is more dependent today than it was before 1963. Despite her considerable wealth she is starving, in debt and bankrupt.

Kenyans, therefore, have no alternative but to begin anew in order to continue the revolution that was diverted. We are once again called upon, more urgently now than ever before, to marshal our forces and prepare for a protracted counter-attack in order to salvage and reconstruct our nation. This is war. Class war. We must have no illusions.

We hail and applaud *Cheche Kenya*, a great pionerring summary and take up the challenge therein. It is also our natural right to express ourselves, to disseminate ideas and to associate. These rights do not any longer have to be begged from PCs and DCs. We must resolve to retake them, forcibly if necessary. There are many spheres of political work to be carried out.

We, the December Twelve Movement, have chosen to make our contribution by starting the first truly revolutionary people's paper. Hitherto no paper has represented the wishes and activities of the poor and oppressed Kenyans correctly. Henceforth we shall. Others must do whatever they can in order that a principled unity can be built based on concrete acts *accomplished* and living experience *gained* and not on dead words said or written.

December Twelve, 1963 was the day most Kenyan masses united with the hope of a new national reality, a true independence. Unknown to them, this was not to be. It signifies to us a betrayal and the basis of a new, higher unity and a revolutionary rebirth.

This newspaper is dedicated to gathering, uniting, encouraging and protecting all those who would defiantly stand for our country's and people's true interests and who would sacrifice and fight towards our unity and victory. This is a serious political task and we solemnly dedicate ourselves and our abilities to it. We have

no doubt that the overwhelming majority of Kenyans stand by this position.

This newspaper:

1. firmly opposes the robbery of our national resources and wealth by imperialist interests by the multinational corporations, banks or foreign governments. Kenyan wealth and labour must benefit Kenyans only.
2. condemns in the strongest of terms the criminally corrupt and traitorous band of thieves who govern this country and who have allied themselves with U.S. imperialism to keep us perpetually down.
3. is totally opposed to the presence on Kenyan soil of U.S. and any other military bases.
4. supports all genuine, democratic and liberation movements fighting for people's self-determination in and outside Kenya.

This newspaper supports all genuine Kenyan organizations and individuals, fighting any aspect of local or imperialist reaction and in particular:

1. small farmers and producers against government and 'co-operative' theft and mismanagement,
2. workers against IMF-enforced low-wages and anti-strike controls,
3. the millions unemployed in their right to employment,
4. small businessmen against foreign monopolies,
5. indigenous professionals against fake expatriate 'skills',
6. teachers, students and pupils against irrelevant, authoritarian colonial education,
7. committed intellectuals and journalists against official muzzling,
8. the poor and the landless in their demands for land reform,
9. all poor people against ever-increasing rents, prices and declining real incomes,

10. the entire dispossessed population against a corrupt puppet government and its ever repressive police rule.

More specifically and immediately this newspaper will seek to raise principled debate, to raise political consciousness and awareness, highlight news that the foreign-run newspapers ignore and suppress, expose reactionary and imperialist plots and intrigues, protect and heighten our entire people's struggles and generally work towards a *united* resistance in order to fight and overthrow imperialism and neo-colonialism and achieve the long delayed true independence.

CSO: 3400/263

FUTURE OF COUNTRY SAID MORTGAGED TO OUTSIDE INTERESTS

London JOURNAL OF AFRICAN MARXISTS in English Aug 82 pp 22-37

[Text]

The disease of dependency has poisoned our nation's life-blood. Transfusions from the capitalist West -- taking the form of grants, loans, and 'aid' -- have, in the short-term, kept our invalid economy from total collapse, but the long-term diagnosis is not encouraging. The government seems deluded as to the nature of the disease, lulled into the belief that IMF's *uchawi* is good for the system and that the best possible treatment is being obtained. Dependency has become a way of life, and the way to death. Dependency in Kenya is mental as well as material. We have been deprived of the opportunity to *act* and to realize our creative potential as individuals and as a nation. Instead, we are taught to further stifle initiative in ourselves and our children, and told to follow -- blindly, mutely, meekly. Our leaders have made themselves mental mendicants, habitually dependent on the outside world for support and direction. This is the path they order us to follow; a path that leads to impotence and national ruin. In order to revive our country and our capacities, we must veer from this hopeless destination and fight for our lives and our future.

In this chapter we will honestly confront the fact of our mental and cultural dependency. We must first be able to recognize the problem -- its depth and all-pervasiveness -- before seeking solutions to our condition. The roots of the dependency syndrome are embeded in colonial history. Our people were uprooted from their traditions and customs and forcibly enlisted in the army of the Lord. They were taught to believe in their 'innate inferiority', so that they could be more easily manipulated by the ruling 'master-race'. Their confidence and self-reliance were destroyed. They were drilled to obey and to take orders. Colonialism sought to reduce us to perpetual servitude.

There was continual resistance to colonial domination, but 10 years of persistent indoctrination gradually took their toll. By the end of the colonial period a mentally emasculated group had been produced, ready to invite further outside domination. It must be admitted that the loss of the sense of self-direction, and cultural and mental integrity, had pervaded the entire society.

The 'independence' which the nascent ruling class brought back from Lancaster House reflected our wounded national self-image. Proper decolonization -- real independence -- could only be based on the regeneration of cultural self-confidence, and the creation of a sense of national direction and pride. As we have seen, decolonization has never taken place. We have yet to experience real independence. What we *have* experienced -- 20 years of concentrated neo-colonialism -- has merely reinforced the dependency syndrome.

We can state unequivocally that 'independence' under KANU has further crippled our faculties. Dependency is now an all-encompassing condition, pervading all spheres of national life: economic, political and cultural. The withering away of KANU, and the war waged against popular participation in the political realm and in economic decision-making, has virtually killed our national self-assertiveness and self-esteem.

Kumtumbuiza Raisi

Under these circumstances, what is left of our culture? We have a Minister of Culture who applauds the dancers at the Bomas of Kenya, as they perform under the eye of their American choreographer. We have groups of tired 'traditional dancers' who wearily go through their paces at State House, praising the king and his court, and being fortunate to get a soda as their reward. We have so-called Kenya Cultural Centre, leased from the British Council, which caters totally to foreign tastes. In the cultural void foreign houses have moved in to provide entertainment for their nationals, occasionally inviting lecturers from the University to discourse on 'Kenyan Culture'. We have a so-called National Theatre which specializes in bedroom farces. Gilbert and Sullivan, and acts as host to touring musicians from Europe. And in a recent series of stamps, various colonial buildings — including the P.C.'s headquarters, with its strong resemblance to a Victorian public lavatory — have been declared national cultural monuments!

While foreign culture cuts deeply into Nairobi, and feeble imitations of something which was once vital and meaningful to Kenyans pose as our 'rich cultural heritage', the Kamirithu Community Theatre is proscribed and our most distinguished author detained and then forced into seclusion. Surely Kamirithu, tapping the creative energies of our people, and Ngugi-wa-Thiong'o are the carriers and creators of a wholly authentic cultural expression? Can the same be said for the lifeless dance routines displayed to tourists at the Bomas of Kenya?

A national culture is not something static, for display only. It is not a fossilized museum piece. Instead, it must be seen as a dynamic process, involving *people* and their creative capacities. What we call culture is the representation of the meaning and values which people give to their lives and society. It is produced by a complex, reciprocal relationship between the community and its entire environment — physical, social, and political. It is something vital: a living, ever-changing process of self-discovery.

In the absence of anything else, many Kenyans have adopted the more inane aspects of foreign life and thought. Our cultural existence is today imported, like so much else. We mimic images of the outside world. Because of our inability to develop and hold fast to our own cultural moorings, we easily succumb to foreign advertisers and salesmen who swamp us with cultural claptrap and alien values produced by foreign profit-hunters. We succumb because we are surrounded by a void of our rulers' making. In the 20 years of pseudo-independence, society has been fragmented and our creative potential stunted. We have been deprived of what we had under colonial rule — a culture of *resistance*. Fearing that a vital cultural and intellectual life would pose a threat to continued foreign control and their own lofty positions, our rulers have ruthlessly suppressed even the beginnings of local self-expression. They have treated our people like children, saying that they know what is best, and that they will do all our thinking for us. All we have to do is obey, and follow. We even need a D.C.'s permit to gather together, to generate new ideas and institutions, and to create something of our own, and that permit is rarely forthcoming.

Our leaders are our bosses. They tell us what to do, and when to do it. The President is, so we are continually told, our 'father', which makes us irresponsible children. An ex-schoolmaster, Moi treats the country like his classroom. By this statement, we do not mean to imply that he actively cultivates *learning*. On the contrary, a classroom situation in Kenya rarely encourages mental growth. That is not its function. Instead, classroom activity is generally organized along rigidly authoritarian lines, designed to kill initiative and independent thought. Thus, in the same way as our children are drilled to chant back answers and never to question, our people are forced to chant their loyalty pledge and are punished if they question matters of policy. Any sign of initiative, any stepping out of line, evokes the threat of the cane, as government doctors recently discovered. This stern headmaster-role adopted by the man at the top can only be carried out if our education system does its job 'properly' — the job of killing the mind, training the voice to produce the 'right' answers, and grooming future rulers to perpetuate the system.

Starving the Mind

Dominant groups in all societies attempt to use education to stabilize and reproduce the *status quo*. It is a powerful ideological tool, used to indoctrinate the young with the values and outlook of those who rule. However, instead of instilling conformity, it can, in certain situations, become subversive of that outlook: an example from our colonial past was the 'independent school movement'. For this reason, because education can — if it produces independent thinkers — be used as a weapon *against* rulers, governments which are unsure of the depth of their support among the population do not take chances with the educational system. They seek to control it from above, to tell its teachers what and how to 'teach' and to make certain that the educational system is used to deaden, and not to stimulate, mental growth.

One way to ensure that education does not become a 'subversive' activity is to separate the 'educated' from the 'uneducated' socially, politically, and spiritually. The educated are told that they are members of the elite, set apart from, and above the rest of society. In this way, potential leaders are, so to speak, cordoned off from the rest of the population, and when properly groomed, reimposed on the population to lead in directions already laid down by the ruling class. People are told to educate their children, and then some of their children are turned and used against them.

The missionaries pioneered their approach to educate in Kenya. Before they brought the concept of the formal school, to be used to acquire literacy for Bible reading) and a few other skills required by the colonialists, education among our people was geared to the reproduction of their social and economic needs. It was related to the lives of all the people, not something set apart. Education was socialization.

We should, of course, recognize that literacy and numeracy brought enormous benefits, and enabled our people to attain a wider world outlook. However, from the earliest colonial period the formal school was primarily a vehicle of propaganda and indoctrination, and not of education in its true sense. The colonial education system served to convince the colonized of the virtues and superiority of foreign domination, and to mould a select few to be the petty officials and agents of Christianity and alien rule. Missionary education aimed at uprooting the *asomi* from their communities and traditions, and setting them against their own people's interests. The educated became 'civilized'; those outside the magic circle of the mission station and school remained 'barbaric heathens.'

Under the impact of colonialism, traditional society – with a few isolated exceptions – went the way of traditional education. The imported brand of British-style education served the needs of the colonists, by providing them with literate underlings who accepted and shared the world view of the foreign ruling class. However, missionary education also proved the undoing of the colonial ruling class, since it raised up the nationalists who felt frustrated by continual subordination in their own land. We have, elsewhere, examined the conflicting states of mind of these nationalists, seeing that many of the moderates among them simply wanted the British out in order to step into their shoes, while others wanted a radical change in Kenya and a meaningful independence. We have seen that by 'independence' the moderates defeated the radicals. This defeat was not, however, a foregone conclusion in 1960. The KANU *Manifesto* of that year was a document that sought to rally the support of both radicals and moderates. Its ringing statement on education appears today as a relic of our nearly vanished culture of resistance?

The children of Kenya must be taught to build their motherland and to love her rather than be allowed to develop a slavish mentality under a stilted education system . . . Education should instill the love of one's motherland and way of life. It should train youth to love the freedom of their mind and body . . . foster pride . . . build one's country into a great nation. It is KANU's contention that the present educational system does not make the African student take his rightful place . . . What we see is the drive among educated people to compete with local Europeans in the superfluities of life.

The 'drive among the educated' to emulate Europeans in the 'superfluities of life' aptly describes the ruling class of today. However, this situation no longer causes concern to KANU. Instead, in the post-colonial period, the party has fully accepted the view that the point of education is to enable *some* Kenyans to imitate and compete with Europeans; to rule over their fellow Kenyans as the British ruled over them. Colonial education has continued virtually unchanged since 'independence'. In the 20 years since its first *Manifesto*, KANU has made no visible move to decolonize the aims and content of the educational system. The government has merely tinkered around with the curricula in schools, and has adopted fully British values and style of education for a subject people. Thus, as in colonial times, the teacher makes pronouncements; the pupils dutifully chant them back unquestioningly and commit them to memory. There is little attempt to teach students to think for themselves, since that is not the point of this type of education. Instead, they must be taught to think what the teacher wants them to think, and to obey. The emphasis, as in former times, is on drill, and the most unimaginative form of rote learning.

The few changes that have been proposed are often misconceived, illogical, or even banal. We have yet to see any structured programme designed to carry them out. As far as we know, nothing has been done to implement the Presidential decision making the duration of primary school education nine years and a National Youth Service compulsory after Sixth Form. In these major areas of education, planning seems totally haphazard and devoid of content. The president recently decreed that the New Maths be speedily abolished, on the grounds that it was part of an imperialist plot to keep down Kenyans. The profound way the imperialists exert their influence through the *rest* of the educational system – most of it a good deal more rigid and less imaginative than the New Maths – is totally overlooked. Rather than exposing our youth to new ideas and possibilities, exploring and stimulating their potential, and opening paths to a new *non-colonial* mental landscape in order to decolonize the mind, the education system of 'independent' Kenya has merely reinforced past forms

and content. Ours is still an education designed to produce passivity on the part of the learners, and to dull and repress their initiative.

It is a dismal fact, but one which must be openly confronted, that our mental and cultural life today is merely as moribund as our economy. Our leaders must be condemned for their collaboration with foreign interests, then greed, and addiction to 'eating'. But they must be damned even more thoroughly for the crimes they have committed against the spirit of our people. In post-colonial Kenya we see little evidence of the 'pride' and 'freedom of mind and body' which fired the hopes of some writers of KANU's first *Manifesto*. We see, on the contrary, plentiful evidence of the 'slavish mentality' developed under an unimaginative stilted education. Present-day Kenya shows little sign of the explosive energy, initiative, creativity and resourcefulness that characterize vital new social formations. But since there is little 'new' about 'independent' Kenya, this is perhaps not surprising.

No Groupings Allowed

But our leaders are not only culpable for their conspicuous failure to generate new levels of productivity and initiative among our people. The truth of the past 20 years is far more bleak. During that time, our leaders have not only failed to stimulate a renewal of spirit and energy of our people, but they have gone out of their way to *destroy* the initiative and creativity which had survived the colonial period. Traditionally, all Kenyan ethnic groups had evolved communal organizations for mutual self-help and communal improvement. These were strengthened during the colonial period, and some of them turned into important instruments of resistance. Significantly, none of these democratic institutions were given new life after 1963. Instead, they were replaced by large centralized bureaucratic bodies which were unresponsive to the people they 'served'. *Harambee* projects and co-operatives became mere vehicles of exploitation, under the control of an oppressive ruling class. The concerted effort by our rulers to disorganize society, to discourage or break up forms of community organization, which had once generated a culture of resistance, serves as an eloquent testimony to the fact that the leaders of this country perceive the mass of our people as potential enemies, to be kept down at all costs. They would happily turn us into a nation of zombies, in order to make their positions secure and place themselves beyond criticism and challenge. Under our present circumstances, *any* communally-based form of self-assertion is a positive development which must be encouraged. Even the so-called 'tribal organizations', recently banned by the government in their efforts to kill GEMA, can fulfil an important social function by bringing people together to express their needs. However, we must recognize that the ruling class has often used these associations for its own devious and collusive purposes. The active promotion of such narrow ethnic organizations can only be recommended in the absence of anything better.

There is at present no clearer illustration of the fear with which the rulers regard the people than the so-called 'philosophy' of *nyayoism*, which seeks to *glorify* passivity -- 'follow me, sheep!' Ideology is used by the ruling class to make people passive followers so they will forget their capacity to judge, to initiate, to act. Any rediscovery of these three qualities on the part of an individual or group leads to that individual or group being denounced as anti-*nyayo* and subversive. *Nyayo* followers are properly docile, submissive and inert. They (in the wishful thinking of the ruling class) can be easily led and induced to produce wealth for others to appropriate.

Campus Farce

The future appropriators are forced to adopt this pernicious ruling class mentality at schools, and have it strengthened at University. The University is the pinnacle of our neo-colonial education system. It essentially acts as a 'future leaders' cooking-pot, into which are thrust those few bright students who have survived the primary and secondary school exam-sifting process. Unfortunately for the students and our country, the University of Nairobi can hardly be said to function as a proper University. If education through secondary school is irrelevant, expensive and intellectually stultifying, our University provides the same and more. It does little or nothing to promote curiosity and intellectual awareness on the part of the student. There is little discussion about new ideas and their social applicability — in fact, there is little discussion of any sort. If a University should be an institution where all tendencies of thought are presented and allowed to contend, ours certainly does not merit the name. For the last ten years, the ruling authorities, fearful of the influence of 'foreign ideologies', have sought to make the University of Nairobi little more than a costly finishing school; at best a glorified polytechnic, where some skills are mastered but the social context in which the skills are applied is not to be questioned.

The result is a predictable one. The University of Nairobi produces few doctors who are willing to work in the rural areas. They have no interest in creating forms of medical service that suit poor, rural illiterate societies. The same is true of engineers, architects, agriculturalists, and veterinarians who pass through our unreformed educational system. All these graduates are rather expected to learn how to 'climb' and do well for themselves. Aspiring to a privileged life, they are determined to segregate themselves in high-rent districts of towns, and go into some lucrative private business: the welfare of the people is not their concern.

The University thus seldom encourages its students to put their skills to socially-beneficial use. But it fails even more miserably in that area of learning which does not involve the imparting of practical skills — in the humanities, or liberal arts. The humanities involve the study of human thought and economic, social and political structures. Students *should* be able to apply what is relevant in their studies to present problems, engaging in vigorous — even fierce — debate, and ultimately deriving new directions for their own societies and the nation. But University of Nairobi humanities students are not encouraged to study and think in these terms. The ruling class is mortally afraid of discussion and new ideas. It uses its control of the University administration to limit academic debate and suppress discussion. Thus, symposia on national problems are banned by the President in his capacity as Chancellor of the University, unless they are sponsored by imperialist cultural agencies. The Chancellor and his minions virtually decree what is to be taught, and which books are not to be read. They bar students and lecturers from forming extra-curricular associations, from publishing newspapers and magazines, from coming together to discuss or even socialize. They summarily shut the University at will (more frequently as years go by), and manage to reduce it to a wasteful laughing-stock. Over the years, it has become a University in name only, kept going for purposes of national prestige and opportunities presented for looting (See Appendix 9).

Students generally leave this dismal institution with little sense of regret. What should have been stimulating years spent pondering new social and intellectual possibilities and how they could be adapted to the Kenyan situation, are instead years of uncertainty, tedium, and more rote learning. If, during those years, students encountered a single lecturer who made them think about these issues, they could consider themselves fortunate. Many lecturers have never addressed their minds to these questions, and the few that have are under

tremendous pressure not to take principled positions. The University thus reflects the general repression of thought, initiative, and creativity now endemic in Kenyan society. The intrigue and factionalism which characterize our society prevent University teachers and students from taking any type of unified action or stand.

However, despite government intimidation, there is a growing rebellion of youth at all levels of the education system. More and more secondary and University students are showing signs of rejecting passive, irrelevant learning carried out under drunken or absent teachers and headmasters. There is ample evidence that individual students are asserting the right to self-discovery and self-expression, a development which the government attributes to 'outside interference' or a spoiled 'disregard of authority'. Can we see in these widespread student protests and demonstrations the beginnings of a revolt against the present dead-end colonial educational diet which might ultimately spell its long-overdue demise?

Ineptitude Rewarded

For the present, education — such as it is — remains the key to upward mobility. It provides new recruits for the class that acts against the interests of the majority of Kenyans. Students are taught, or forced by default, to aspire for 'something better' than the life which their parents know. They aspire to join the parasites, those who produce nothing themselves, but grow fat on the labour of others. Unfortunately, this outlook is diffused through the entire society. It is a general assumption that the educated *should* enjoy a privileged existence; that they *should* be supported in a lofty manner simply because they have been expensively educated: 'we have educated them, now we must keep them happy'. The fact that they give practically nothing to society in return — that their so-called education has left them almost bereft of useful skills which can be of social service — is only recently being seen as a problem. What does it matter if the graduate engineer has never got his hands dirty examining an engine or mixing cement? If the colonialists never did physical work, why should the Kenyan replacements who aspire to slot into their roles and achieve their social status? Most 'educated' Kenyans assume that they should be automatically entitled to the 'good life', by which they mean one free of strenuous labour.

The financial and social cost of raising up this 'educated' caste is enormous, and increasing every year. It is clear that our country cannot long afford to nourish and support their aspirations. More than 40% of the budget, as well as *Harambee* contributions, is utilized for pumping out innumerable unemployables. Today some 10,000 primary schools produce half a million school leavers annually, only a quarter of whom find places in high schools. The rest drop out of the system, too 'educated' for their rural homes and too unskilled for any useful employment. They promptly join the growing heap of jobless from past years. Secondary schools in their turn now turn out annually 50,000 school leavers who have completed their course, who join their predecessors in the queue of millions looking for some form of employment. It has been estimated that since 1960 nearly six million C.P.E. and E.A.C.E. candidates could be classified as unemployed. Now the same phenomenon is beginning to occur with University graduates. These are the expensive products of an unreformed, overloaded education system which can no longer serve effectively to provide a ladder for the socially ambitious.

We do not mean to imply that the education system should simply be geared to producing people with practical skills who can immediately be put to work. Of course, this would be an enormous improvement on the present

situation, since our country is desperate for creatively skilled manpower. However, there is more to education than this, as the writers of the 1960 KANU *Manifesto* realized. The system of education in a newly 'independent' nation like ours has the additional responsibility in producing self-confident, resourceful students. To serve the nation they must learn self-reliance and independence of thought and action. Since colonial penetration was not just material, but also psychological and spiritual, the primary role of education should have been to carry out intellectual and spiritual decolonization, and infuse our people with a new faith in their own capacities. But as we have seen, our rulers could not tolerate such a state of affairs, and so our schools continue to serve their old purpose: that of separating out an elite, which can then be superimposed on the people in order to prevent them discovering and using their own inner resources.

Perhaps some credit could be given to the education system we know if it produced competence in some sphere or other. But our graduates, through little fault of their own, are largely unable to make the leap from the theory or facts picked up in books or the lecture hall, to their application in life. They see themselves as superior to the manual labourer, and yet they cannot measure up to what is generally expected of the mental worker. They seem unable -- or unwilling? -- to make use of what they have learned. This is largely a problem of perception: in their eyes, the *status* that they attain because of their smattering of book-learning is enough. They seem to overlook the fact that is taken for granted in bourgeois capitalist societies: that status must be earned, and retained through merit, demonstrated competence, and productivity. Our educated stratum claim the status as a matter of right, without demonstrating the quality and responsibility which should go with it.

Thus, like their ruling mentors, they find themselves in lofty positions, and believe it their right to *supervise* the labour of others. They expect to be the managers and directors of enterprises, and the higher echelon bureaucrats. But since all their learning has taken place on the abstract level, they cannot really manage and lack the experience to direct. Their lack of practical experience and aversion to dirtying their hands means that their style of management is either irrelevant or ruinous. Whereas his Western equivalents would work their way up from the bottom, learning each stage of the work by direct experience, the Kenyan executive or manager simply expects to take over the position at or near the top by virtue of political influence or paper credentials. A sense of involvement and responsibility can only come from being immersed in a job -- from knowing it thoroughly. It cannot simply come from a fancy title or hefty salary which allows the bearer to pose as the man in charge. For the most part, that sense is missing among those in leadership positions in Kenya. They generally, conspicuously lack dedication, and, even more critically, accountability. They are always ready to dodge responsibility and blame. They are never taken to account for incompetence or even criminal wrong-doing; they are never fired outright. Instead, if they fail to manage one parastatal or ministry they are simply moved laterally to another high-paid chairmanship, or given medals. Thus, we have the curious situation in Kenya where mismanagement can frequently bring about promotion, and as often as not, incompetence is rewarded.

Commitment as a Subversive Concept

But it would be wrong to imply that this incompetence, defective sense of responsibility and lack of dedication are general throughout the society. The truth is even more shameful. We do have individuals of talent and initiative who want nothing more than to dedicate their capabilities to their country, but they

can find no way forward. The system penalizes excellence and integrity. By its very nature, it pulls down the few who seriously want to make a social contribution. Exceptional individuals who attempt to swim against the tide of mediocrity and *magendo* are targets of jealousy, suspicion, and intrigue. Bureaucrats and politicians cannot tolerate such energy and commitment. They feel personally threatened by those who do their work well and refuse to grab on principle. Such people who are considered quite mad. In our country, mediocrity brings its own rewards. Only those who play by the rules written by the men at the top will get ahead. Those who want to introduce demanding new standards will be thwarted at every step. Thus, the siphoning off of our material resources by foreign interests and their collaborators among the Kenyan bourgeoisie is matched by the squandering and destruction of our human resources. The handful of political leaders determined to serve the people and not merely their own interests find themselves detained, or out in the cold. Writers and religious leaders who insist on expressing the truth as they see it are considered renegades. Scientists with skills desperately needed by their country are unable to make headway in their fields, and are instead pushed into administration or petty business. Likewise, our tremendous raw talents in sports, music and theatre are almost completely overlooked (except when they go abroad) while second-rate foreign artists are nightly applauded in Nairobi.

It is not simply paranoia on the part of the ruling class which produces this aversion to excellence and competence. Instead, members of the ruling class fail to embrace or cultivate those aspects of bourgeois culture which even anti-bourgeois revolutionaries like Lenin believed necessary for the achievement of certain social and material goals. Indifferent to those bourgeois values that made European society so dynamic in the Nineteenth Century – to a respect for thrift, hard work, and punctuality – our leaders operate with a pre-capitalist mentality. They embrace the type of conspicuous consumption which is the hallmark of a feudal ruling caste, where the patron has to impress his dependent clients with hollow pomp and lavish signs of his wealth and influence. They respect the big belly squeezed under the steering wheel of the Mercedes far more than they respect talent, quality, and productivity. Perpetual parasites, they are simply not good enough to be truly bourgeois.

Saidia Maskini

This endemic lack of respect for quality and achievement is one manifestation of our failure as a people to achieve self-reliance and self-rule. We appear a nation of beggars. What can be a more eloquent commentary on this national 'dependency syndrome' than the fact that with the exception of the occasional police station or post office, our so-called 'independent' government has never initiated and successfully carried through a single major development project, without soliciting external assistance in planning, finance, management and maintenance? When finally, more likely than not with foreign prodding, government officials decide upon a project, they demand the people's praise and gratitude. As they see it, they are not simply doing their duty, but bestowing their favours. Meanwhile, instead of being put to productive use, most public revenue has been consistently frittered away in extravagant 'recurrent expenditure' by the managers of the theft-economy.

After 20 years of 'independence' foreigners still train our army and catch our criminals. They help run our ministries, our schools and our hospitals. They plan our towns, roads, and even sewers. They collect our taxes and influence our legal decisions. They write our textbooks, our own newspapers, and even prepare our development plans.

This state of continued dependence illustrates the failure of the educational system in Kenya to instill self-confidence and faith in our capacities as a people. Our rulers seem to find it more natural to solicit foreign 'aid' than to harness the skills and energies of Kenyans. They rely more and more on expatriate 'experts'. These reputedly 'infallible' foreigners might actually have little in the way of expertise and suitable experience, but that does not outweigh their one great qualification: they are from the outside, and (in all likelihood) white, *Apana fikiri mzungu tarekebisha*. If anything goes wrong, outsiders will take care of it. This state of mind, developed during the colonial period, has yet to be shaken off. Our leaders -- or many of them -- remain pathetically eager to ape the white man in his absence, and to defer to him in his presence. As far as they are concerned, expensive imported 'experts' still have the answers. Even if these answers turn out to be totally misconstrued, or ill-suited to local conditions or simply not forthcoming, deference remains as a matter of habit. 'Experts' are never demoted or fired. They are encouraged to stay -- both to keep an eye on things, and to provide employment for legions of boys, houseboys, cooks, and maids.

As a result of this mendacity, of this excessive psychological and material dependence on external support and direction, our country has once again been carved into 'spheres of influence' dominated by foreign powers. Imperialist nations and their donor agencies now scramble to offer the latest programmes in 'development' and 'modernization' and the loans to finance them. Thus, Turkana is ceded to the USAID (USA), NORAD (Norway), the FAO (UN), and the EEC. Machakos is in the hands of the EEC which experiments in 'integrated rural development'. CIDA (Canada) meanwhile surveys and develops the rangelands, Belgium supplies water to Marsabit District, the World Bank plans and finances urban housing and waste disposal. Isiolo district is in a British sphere, while West Pokot is a Dutch one and Baringo a dual mandate of the World Bank and USAID's marginal lands project. York and Toronto Universities (Canada) oversee economic planning and train what they deem to be appropriate manpower. Multinational companies control the commanding heights of our economy -- they dominate industry, finance, agriculture, and trade -- while the chief watch-dog of the system, the IMF, prepares to spring to the rescue should collapse threaten.

As often as not, these 'aid' agencies leave behind a trail of failed projects, like the 10 year USAID group ranching. They also leave behind outstanding loans, which must be repaid with interest. 'Aid' projects vary according to donor and locality, but in general it can be said that they are not self-sustaining. They make no attempt to teach self-reliance. Instead, they generally utilize pre-packaged imported techniques, which have little relevance to the 'spheres' upon which they are imposed. We can see this clearly in the case of the FAO irrigation project in Turkana. Once the FAO pulls out, this expensive, unsuitable scheme, which at present produces less than 100 acres of crops for export will certainly fail. Some 'aid' projects, generally undertaken by church groups, are on a more modest scale, with some attempt being made to involve and train local participants. But most are simply 'given'. They are irrelevant 'gifts' from the outside world which, as often as not, are or bewilder the recipients. Of course, the ruling bourgeoisie much prefers the large prestige projects, which allow enormous scope for pilfering. These 'showcase' projects are generally of a non-essential nature. For instance, the new Nairobi airport was a rich source of funds for the 'royal family'; as a functioning airport it has been little short of scandalous. The expensive pipeline project damaged the railway, which should have been used to transport oil. Kenya is meanwhile becoming criss-crossed with fancy tarmac roads going nowhere, which become footpaths for pedestrians and their livestock. Kiambu High School, built on an 'open plan' model when Kenya

lacked teachers trained in such an approach and had no intention of training them in the future, absorbed money which could have built ten secondary schools, and has since reverted to an ordinary school at additional expense.

Only a naive observer would believe that projects such as these are intended to make our people self-reliant. Instead, they are part of the long-term political strategy of international capitalism. Their purpose is to extend political control, and to bend recipient economies to satisfy the needs of imperialist powers. Initially 'aid' donors were interested in long-term infrastructural projects like those involving roads, ports, and communications in order to facilitate the extraction of surpluses. Now the emphasis is on 'rural integrated development'. This tactic is designed to marginally improve the lives of rural populations and increase the production of primary commodities by peasants, in order to forestall explosive social unrest. The strategy aims to keep the people on the land, since the towns clearly will not be able to absorb them. The 'rural integrated development' approach at its most grandiose in Ukambani has mainly produced fat fees for expensive German consultants, while demoralized Kenyans do the spade work for a comparative pittance.

In the short run, some more suitable 'aid' projects -- those which do not attempt to do too much, or which seek to meet a definite need, like the provision of piped water to rural settlements -- do provide certain material gains. But those gains are meagre compared with the damage done in the long term. Kenya now has the dubious distinction of being the largest recipients of aid *in the world* and her dependence is growing at an alarming rate. If the American President has his way, Kenya will get more than *twice* the 'aid' from the United States in 1982, that it got in 1981.

Our future has been mortgaged by this continual reliance on outsiders to 'develop' our country for us. The practice of begging foreign help to prop up proven failures has, as in the case of Danish 'aid' to cereal parastatals, had the net effect of seriously undermining the economy. (See Appendix 7). Not only are we chronically in debt to donor agencies, but we are also bogged-down mentally and spiritually. The habit of ingrained dependence leads us to mistrust our own capacities to rule ourselves. Our mental energy atrophies. We continue to expect salvation to come from the outside, instead of taking direct responsibility for our own lives and our own country.

Where do we go from here?

As the situation now stands, our people are not encouraged to take that responsibility. Barred from meaningful participation in local and national life they have turned inward, and once again seek out former solutions in order to deal with poverty, frustration and repression. We can detect disturbing signs of spiritual regression towards past forms. In both rural and urban areas there is a discernible return to superstition, as neighbour fears and resents neighbour and all struggle separately for survival under increasingly harsh conditions. Superstition is not only manifested by the rapidly proliferating Christian 'break-away' sects. Evidence also suggests that people are turning in greater numbers to the practice of witchcraft and magic as a way of coping with a largely hostile world and their isolation within it.

We must frankly come to terms with this deplorable state of affairs. While justly blaming the treacherous ruling class for betraying our aspirations, we must accept our own responsibility for allowing the situation to deteriorate to this

extent, with little or no sign of protest than occasional mutterings against the situation and haphazard individual resistance. Under the circumstances in which we find ourselves, it is crucial that we collectively rediscover our capacity to resist. For years we successfully conducted guerrilla warfare against the British: are we now too apathetic, uncaring or deluded to recognize that the active struggle for true independence must continue?

We must remember that everything of political value is a result of struggle. Those human rights which the citizens of 'independent' Kenya inherited and seem to take for granted — the vote, for instance, or the right to form trade unions — represent concrete gains of class struggle carried out by other people. We should not make the mistake of always expecting to be *given* what people elsewhere have *fought* to attain. Instead, we must determine once again to enter the fight ourselves, and struggle to regain and then extend political rights which our rulers would deny us, among them the right to associate and to express our interests collectively. In the process, we must seek ways to free ourselves from a perpetual dependency on others which has shackled the initiative of our people. Only by refusing to be passive and forever led — only through struggle — can we create a new reality and new mental outlook for ourselves, and in so doing enrich *the totality of human experience*.

CSO: 3400/263

'VOFA' ON COST OF FRELIMO OPPRESSION

MB171302 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT
16 Nov 82

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Oppression costs money. In order to keep the people oppressed the Maputo communist government has to spend lots of money. There are no volunteers among FRELIMO soldiers. The FRELIMO soldier is paid. He receives a salary to kill his Mozambique brothers. Nobody defends oppression for free. It is necessary to pay soldiers and policemen to oppress people. Oppression would not be possible if there were no money to pay for its means.

Oppression and repression cost lots of money. Samora Machel was never rich because he has no initiative, nor is he able to make money through his own effort, sacrifice and intelligence. Today, Samora Machel is rich because he forces the people to work and pay taxes. The people's work and their tax money fill Samora's coffers. He says that the money is for the state, but because he owns the state, the state's money is therefore, Machel's money. The country's resources and the people's work enable Machel and his gang to live well and to pay the soldiers who kill those who refuse to be exploited by the Maputo communist government. The people's money is used by Samora Machel to murder Mozambicans.

The only price for freedom is one's desire. Because they want to be free, the Mozambique people volunteer to fight Machel's oppression. The resistance fighters volunteer because they struggle for the liberation of the Mozambique people. The resistance does not need to buy food because the people give food to their sons who fight for freedom. The resistance does not need to buy vehicles because the resistance guerrillas fight with the will to be free, thus not needing to demand transport. The resistance does not need to buy weapons for these are captured from FRELIMO troops. A people who want to get rid of oppression and repression always find a way of obtaining the enemy's weapons.

Oppression and repression cost lots of money because the people do not volunteer to be oppressed. The people do not like injustice, exploitation, forced residence, safe conducts for travel, abuses and violence by the Maputo communist government.

CSO: 3442/47

TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS OFFSET GOOD COAL PRODUCTION

Beira DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Sep 82 pp 8-9

[Excerpts] CARBOMOC [Mozambique National Coal Company] of Moatize, in Tete Province: huge black mountains of coal are piled up near the company headquarters.

We are in Moatize, dear readers. The mountains to which we referred represent thousands of contos in foreign exchange and millions of maticals, wrenched from the ground by the workers--millions of contos embodied in a huge stock of coal representing almost 3 years of labor (close to 35,000 tons of coal), which is now being held at this strategic production unit.

From what our DIARIO correspondent~~s~~ could learn, the reason this strategic product for exportation and domestic consumption is being held at the site is basically the lack of means to transport it to the port of Beira for export or to other parts of the country where it is needed, such as the Acucareira de Mozambique and the Dondo Cement Factory, among other important production units that use coal in their operations.

CFM Centro [Mozambique Central Railways], for reasons that are acceptable in this phase, is not yet in a position to respond to the requests to transport the coal produced at CARBOMOC.

Not only does it have a limited fleet of coal cars at this time, it is also struggling with the poor condition and even the layout (at certain points) of the rail line that links Moatize to Beira.

In addition to being very old, the line crosses mountains at a very steep grade and, logically, this makes it impossible for the locomotives to climb on these tracks hauling a large number of loaded cars.

These, then, are some of the main problems behind the rising mountains of coal at CARBOMOC in Moatize, mountains which, if they could be transported, would bring in huge foreign exchange reserves and alleviate the problems of the production units that work with coal.

As we learned from Eng Alfredo Bonne, CARBOMOC's director of social affairs and supply, CFM Centro currently transports only 26 cars of coal per day. To fully meet CARBOMOC's needs, it would require at least twice this number.

Work Goes On

However, the lack of means to ship all the coal has in no way hampered the activity of the CARBOMOC workers. Instead of declining, production is meeting the goals established by the party and government. The 1982 Central State Plan for CARBOMOC of Moatize is being met, company officials assured us.

To meet these quotas, CARBOMOC currently has 2,600 workers (1,400 workers down in the mines), working at four mines: Chupanga 3, Chupanga 4, Chupanga 7 and Chupanga 8. It is expected that a new mine will soon go into operation: Chupanga 7, which is now in a preparatory phase.

Next year two other mines will also be opened: Chupanga 9 and Chupanga 11.

At medium range and pursuant to directives outlined at the Third FRELIMO Party Congress, an open-pit mine will be opened up in the region of Mitele, at the foot of Chupanga 8.

What Is CARBOMOC?

CARBOMOC is a state company which came into being on 2 May 1978, with the nationalization of the then capitalist Coal Company of Moatize. It is devoted to the extraction of mineral coal, namely, coking coal and furnace coal.

As we mentioned earlier, the company currently has 4 operating mines with 2,600 employees, 1,400 of whom work underground. Some 100 of the workers are internationalist cooperants from the GDR; working side by side with Mozambicans, they have contributed greatly to the growth of this strategic sector of activity.

6362

CSO: 3342/26

BRIEFS

RESISTANCE ATTACK--Chimoio--A communique issued by the headquarters of the Mozambique National Resistance says that on 10 November the movement's forces attacked the enemy position situated at Inhassoro, and occupied it for 2 hours. The FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique] position was totally destroyed, and the enemy suffered two casualties. Three enemy soldiers were captured. The same communique reports that the Mozambique National Resistance Forces have attacked the (Mitedela) post in the Mocuba District, Zambezia Province. One PPSH machinegun was captured and [words indistinct] a sawmill and nine cars were destroyed by the fire after FPLM forces had been driven out. The headquarters of the Mozambique National Resistance says that on 14 November the resistance forces released a Chilean national near [word indistinct] close to the Malawi border. [words indistinct] [Text] [MB161207 (Clandestine) Voice of Free Africa in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT 15 Nov 82]

CSO: 3442/47

KAVANGO ARRESTS ROUTINE SAYS SWATF

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 9 Nov 82 p 1

[Text]

MORE people were detained in the Kavango this weekend.

Last Thursday, the leader of the Namibia Christian Democratic Party, Mr Hans Röhr informed the press in Windhoek that a Rundu businessman, Mr Cosmos Kalat Makanga, a member of NCDP and a resident of Rundu, Mr Thomas Tjekana, were taken away from their houses by soldiers.

Nine more detentions have been reported from villages along the Angolan border where the Defence Force is involved in a drive to curb Swapo guerrilla activity in Western Kavango.

A SWATF spokesman confirmed this morning that a number of people had been picked up at random in the villages of Nkurenkuru, Rupara and Rundu along the Angolan border to establish the movement of guerrillas.

Fear was expressed last week, according to Mr Röhr, that Mrs Makanga

would not see her husband again. One of Mr Makanga's captors allegedly told her to say goodbye to him as she would not see him again.

An army spokesman confirmed this morning that they were holding Mr Makanga for questioning. It could not be established whether Mr Tjekana was also being held for the same reasons.

According to a reliable source who approached The Advertiser last night, the anti-insurgency unit of the army, Koevoet, has played a major role in the latest spate of detentions of prominent businessmen, teachers and clerks in the Kavango.

The following people have been picked up by the army between last Thursday night and Saturday morning: Mr Immanuel Silas, 45, a businessman of Nkurenkuru; Pastor Asser Lihongo, 50, of Rupara; Mr Remigius Siyave, 30, a paymaster at the offices of the Government of Kavango in Rundu; Mr

Malakia Muremi, 30, a driver at the Department of Works in Rundu; Mr Jesaja Mbanze, 27, of Nzinzegoro village; Mr Simon Kandere, 65, a former constable and now a labourer at the Rundu Government offices; Mr Abel Simuketa, 59, a businessman of Insu village; Mr Jaakko Kangaji, 30, a teacher of Nkurenkuru and Mr Johannes Musongo, 30, a storeman at the Rundu State Hospital.

All detainees are being held in terms of AG 9, a security proclamation, and would be released depending on the outcome of the interrogations, the SWATF spokesman said this morning.

It was a routine investigation and not a mass arrest.

CSO: 3400/268

ULSTER, OTHER OPTIONS EXAMINED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 9 Nov 82 p 5

[Article by Bill Hulme in column "Firing Line": "The Ulster Option etc"]

[Text]

Few men (in politics) have been able to make a graceful exit at the appropriate time — Muggeridge.

WE'RE IN for the Ulster Option.... or so says the Sunday Times of South Africa.

MILITARY RULE

The direct rule option, the Times calls it, "similar to the way Britain administers Northern Ireland." But interestingly enough, in Ireland its called, military rule, facism, colonialism and a lot of other equally nasty things.

Moreover, in Northern Ireland, being under British sovereignty is what a clear majority of the people want.

DIFFERENT IN NAMIBIA

In Namibia, in contrast, we'd be rather surprised to hear arguments that the majority of the people would be happy with an Ulster Option of "direct rule" from Pretoria. Hopefully, those obscure "advisers" realise that

politics here is different to that around Belfast and Londonderry.

Maybe its more realistic to asume that they don't, but even so, what's this thing in the Times? Well, some more kite-flying, it seems.

INFORMED SOURCES

Quoting "informed sources" the political correspondent of the Times suggests that "direct rule," a la Ulster, might be the most sensible option open to the South African government, because, amongst other things, "Swapo demands that the internal parties should not have the advantage of being the incumbent government, even if only an interim government."

That's a really nice one... especially if its taken into consideration that the unnamed sources are extremely likely to be some of Pretoria's Foreign Affairs officials.

SCOFFED AT

For five years now, while Pretoria was handing over more and more power to an interim government, these objections of Swapo have been scoffed at. Now, however, they are pulled

out of the hat to back up an argument for authoritarian government the direct rule option, military rule, or whatever people likes to call it.

WESTERN FIVE

Also, now that this spectre of uncamouflaged colonial rule starts creating problems for South Africa amongst parliamentarians of the Western Five, the (unpublished, or assumed) opinions of "Western diplomats" enter into the argument.

These gentlemen somehow "indicated their dismay at speculation that there may be an internal election soon."

They were, however, not quotable on what their choice would be between, on the one hand, the Ulster option, and on the other, democracy, even if not in an ideal form.

ARGUMENT AGAINST

Anyway, there we have it. The two pillars of the Pretoria argument against the continued development of democracy in this country... straightforward colonial rule might be instituted because Swapo

and the Western Five
prefers it that way.

What rubbish!

INTERESTING

A more interesting part
of this Times story —
which was headlined
"SWA heads for direct rule
by SA" — deals with AG
Hough.

"Meanwhile, it has been
established that Mr Hough
will resign fairly soon..."
the Times reported. "This
has been confirmed by nor-
mally informed sources.

"It is for personal
reasons, they emphasise. It
is understood that Mr
Hough's wife is unwell and
that doctors have advised a
different climate."

UTTER RUBBISH

What utter rubbish!

Mignon Hough, a very
likeable, if outspoken per-
sonality, has been widely
considered at tennis and on
the Windhoek tea-party
circuit, as the most
energetic AG's wife we've
yet had around town. And
about this woman Foreign
Affairs wants to sell a
story of ill-health having
something to do with the
Windhoek climate.

Maybe the political
climate has something to
do with the AG's health,
but this is the first news
about anything the matter
with his wife.

IMMEDIATE FUTURE

For the immediate
future, however, it seems
likely that nothing terribly
important will happen.

This is what's been
termed the "Third Option",
or in other words, the way
of least resistance:

The Pretoria Govern-
ment might conditionally
extend the term of the
National Assembly for
another six months,
because consultations with
the interested parties
demanded more time and
with AG 8 on the table
again, that too is going to
take a while.

NEW AG

In six months time, we
are going to have a new
AG and maybe a new
"plan"... something more
democratic and acceptable
to the broad electorate
than what we've heard of
up till now.

We can only hope that
the new man ends his term
without having
manoeuvred himself into a
no-win situation. Above
all, let's hope Mr Hough's
successor will have the
sense not to risk burning
his fingers — and destroy-
ing his credibility — by
meddling in local party
politics.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S REPORT STUNS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 9 Nov 82 pp 1, 4

[Text]

THE shocking state of Government finances and maladministration in Namibia was revealed yesterday when the Auditor General's report in the Central Revenue Fund and diverse accounts for the year ending March 31 1981 was finally tabled in the National Assembly.

The report comes eight months overdue. It is statutorily required that such reports be submitted not later than the end of the subsequent financial year — in this case March this year.

Defective internal checking and control systems came to light in various departments, necessitating the extension of audit test checks to verify the reliability and correctness of the accounts.

Incomplete and incorrect statement and other documentation had to be referred back for adjustment after submission by Government accounting officers.

Many Government departments failed to comply with statutory instructions to ensure that proper and correct books of account are kept, and to furnish satisfactory replies to audit queries.

These, and a critical staff shortage in the Auditor General's office, are listed by the AG as the main reasons for the delay.

Of the 58 posts in that office, only 26 were filled, and as a result, only 27 of the Central Government offices on the audit register listing 220, could be inspected.

"Audit tests have already been curtailed to such an extent that further curtailments are virtually impossible and there are certain aspects in respect of which the auditing can at present hardly be regarded as adequate," the auditor general writes in the introduction to his report.

NOTE OF WARNING

"I therefore consider it incumbent upon me to sound a note of warning

that the present staff position in my department poses a real threat to the effective performance of the statutory duties entrusted to me," he adds.

The appropriation accounts of the various departments as well as supporting statements and returns were only received during April and May this year, "but certain supporting statements have as yet not been furnished."

And "in many cases the appropriation accounts did not conform to requirements and were also incorrect in various respects."

All transactions relating to the appropriation of savings and the defrayment of excesses under various main heads could not be verified.

"All such transactions in the appropriation accounts should therefore be

regarded as extra-statutory."

MISMANAGEMENT

On examining the appropriation accounts for the year of audit, The Advertiser found scores of examples of mismanagement, lack of adequate planning, and in cases, criminal liability to be evident.

The report comments on the final trial balance: "A copy of the fourth computer printout of the final trial balance was only available in March 1982 and at that stage altered by hand to such an extent and disclosed so many allocation errors, that the verification of certain appropriation accounts became a difficult and time-consuming task."

Because of inadequate fund management of income and other taxes collected, it was decided to establish a new section in the offices of the Receiver of Revenue to introduce more effective internal checking and control measures. The audit on the income taxes collected during that year could not be carried out.

Unauthorised expenditure totalled R305 688 and were made under the Constitutional Development, Civic Affairs and Manpower, National Education, Agriculture and Nature Conservation, and Central Personnel Institution votes.

Overspending under the first of these was partly subscribed to the "failure to obtain statutory approval to increase the entertainment allowance of the Administrator General in accordance with his conditions of service," according to the report.

Scores of incorrect allocations, miscalculations by accounting officers, and missing vouchers and supporting documents are referred to.

Virtually every single one of the 90 pages of the report registers such an irregularity.

Overdraft facilities for R50 million had to be created at the SA Reserve Bank, with payment guaranteed by the SA Government, and a new subsection on one vote had to be created to allow for the administration of this facility.

On March 31 1981 the overdraft stood at over R37 million with further uncashed cheques totalling over R50m. This means the overdraft facility was almost. This means the overdraft facility was almost overdrawn by 100 percent.

And the amount budgeted for the administration of this new vote costs a further R150 000.

Despite certain steps initiated by the Auditor General to tighten up on internal departmental controls, a considerable number of allocation errors continued.

The loan debt of the SWA interim Central Government rose by R53m to over R93m during the audit period.

Treasury orders for missing or defective vouchers amount to just over a quarter million rand.

Twenty persons conducted overseas visits lasting 525 days and particulars of expenditure were not available at the time of audit.

INADEQUATE

Referring to stocktaking in the various departments, the report states: "Control over Government stores and especially stocktaking are inadequate."

The report then goes on to deal with each Government department vote in detail.

Some of the most startling disclosures are:

- The taking over of assets worth millions of rands by the Department of Civic Affairs and Manpower had not been finalised as a survey was delayed on account of a lack of reliable records.

- Banking accounts of various Tribal and Trust Funds were still being operated on despite the fact that they were overdrawn

- Police investigations into alleged irregularities and losses at the Department of National Education were not completed at the closing of the report.

- Under the Defence Vote the report states: "The Treasury granted ex post facto approval for exempting all units from taking stock but expressed its dissatisfaction with the unsatisfactory state of affairs."

- In most departments, improperly kept suspense accounts could not be reconciled with the ledgers, or fully analysed.

The Department of Posts and Telecommunications is the only one with a clean slate.

In most of the cases where savings were affected, the reason put down was that staff shortages delayed the completion or initiation of projects running into a total of millions.

Chairman of the Ministers' Council Dirk Mudge told newsmen at the National Assembly yesterday that the audit covers a period before the Ministers' Council was granted legislative and executive power by the AG.

This happened in September last year. The period of audit covers the last months of the previous AG Dr Gerrit Viljoen, as well.

BUSHMEN CALLED THE GURKAS OF NAMIBIA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 10 Nov 82 pp 4-5

[Text]

THE SWA Territory Force's Bushman Battalion is one of the top operational units in the frontline, the officer commanding the Territory Force, Major-General Charles Lloyd, said at the weekend.

He was speaking at a medal parade commemorating the eighth anniversary of the founding of the battalion, held at its base town, Omega, in western Caprivi, 12 kms from Angola.

The world's highest concentration of Bushmen live at Omega, a forlorn spot 310 km from the nearest town, Rundu, the Kavango capital.

The almost 5 000 bushmen who make up the community at Omega are the only concentration of population in western Caprivi, a nature reserve that is an inhospitable area of dry dense bush.

And 70 percent of the Bushmen at Omega are under the age of 12.

The Office Commanding the base at Omega, Commandant Frans Botes, told a media group who visited the base this weekend: "We feel we are looking

after an endangered species of human beings here."

Namibia, with an estimated 30 000 Bushmen, has the world's largest number of the people. For many years, even into this century, they were hunted like vermin by both Whites and Blacks whose cattle they regarded as wild game and therefore a source of food.

Some laud the present efforts of the SWA Territory Force in continuing the survival of these natural hunters. Others say the bushmen are losing important parts of their culture in the controlled environment in which they now live.

CATCH 22

Either way it looks like the Bushmen face a catch 22 in the Determination of their future. Nobody seems to have a definite answer as to what will happen to the battalion and their families if Namibia attains independence.

Commandant Botes said: "We don't know what will happen to them. All I know is they won't be left in the lurch."

General Lloyd pondered on the question during his speech on Saturday at the neat and cosy Omega

base: "To me it is not a difficult question. This is a key battalion of the SWA Territory Force. They will be one of the key units in the army of an independent country.

"They can't make a greater contribution to a future state in South West Africa," he said.

While Omega is a strategic base, it is situated in a quiet area. There has been no operational activity in western Caprivi. But the battalion — 201 Battalion — has seen action in Owambo, Kaokoland, Kavango and southern Angola.

Eight members of 201 Battalion on Saturday received the Southern Cross medal for valour.

One of them, Sergeant Sose Ytembu, stalked into a Swapo camp in Angola with a comrade, posing as Swapo fighters. They greeted their adversaries, who returned greetings. Then they dropped to the ground and opened fire.

The rest of their platoon outside the camp replied with supporting fire and killed six Swapo men.

In a later incident Sergeant Ytembu was shot in the knee in an ambush. He hobbled up to General

Lloyd on crutches to receive his medal.

A Bushmen army patrol once tracked a group of fleeing Swapo insurgents in Owambo for more than 200 km over 11 days, killing a large number when they caught up with them.

HATE

Commandant Botes said that during the Angola campaign of 1975, the South African Army discovered that Swapo had been "enslaving" the Bushmen in southern Angola. The Bushmen now "hate" Swapo.

Battalion 201 is about 1 000 strong, including South African officers and non-commissioned officers. There are about 850 Bushmen wives and more than 2 000 children in the army town of Omega.

According to the commandant the two Bushmen tribes, the !Kung and the Barakwena, who make up the Omega population, will not mix or intermarry and they speak different languages.

There had been occasional problems when units made up of men from both tribes were sent into action together as they would recklessly compete to "get at" the enemy first.

"The Bushman soldier is the bravest I have come across. As far as I'm concerned, they are unbeatable. They can hear a single vehicle at 8 km and a chopper (helicopter) at 15 km," Commandant Botes said.

"They can even tell you what sort of truck or helicopter it is."

Bridging the gap between Bushman and Western culture can bring headaches. But they are also fears that the

Bushmen will lose some of their old skills, such as hunting and tracking. Children go to veldschools every year to keep contact with their traditions.

Each Bushman family has a kimbo (wooden house) to live in, and according to Commandant Botes, they are bridging the gap from their old, roaming, ways to becoming relatively sedentary town dwellers exceptionally well.

The camp has become so popular, he says, that it attracts squatters, for whom the army erects tents until they can move into houses. Omega has none of the other normal urban problems of stealing or prostitution.

A journalist among the media party complained: "They are killing the old culture of the Bushmen. They are forcing white culture on them. This is just a colony."

Another retorted that if the military town did not exist the Bushmen would have been decimated.

What will become of the Bushmen — a people who resisted the encroachment of "civilisation" for centuries — will remain a key question. Perhaps they may become the equivalent of the British army unit, the Gurkhas.

But if their army unit disbands and the Bushmen try to return to their old culture, modernising Africa might push them to extinction. — Sapa.

BRIEFS

POPULATION BREAKDOWN--Namibia's total population is now estimated at 1,051,700, according to figures in the estimates of Additional Expenditure for the year ending March 31. The Additional Appropriation Bill was tabled in the Namibian National Assembly yesterday. It gives the number of people in each of the 11 population groups as: Caprivians 39,500, Whites 75,600, Damaras 76,800, Hereros 77,600, Kavangos 98,000, Coloureds 43,500, Owambos 516,600, Tswanas 6,800, Rehoboth Basters 25,800, Bushmen 29,800 and Namas 49,700. There are 12,000 people not classified. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 10 Nov 82 p 1]

WHITE PROTEST AT HOLIDAYS--Windhoek--The administration for Whites has protested to South West Africa's Administrator-General about legislation passed by the National Assembly to abolish the Day of the Vow. The MEC for white education, Mr Willem Odendaal, said yesterday. A bill deleting South African public holidays from the South-West African calendar was approved by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance-controlled assembly in Windhoek this week. Mr Odendaal said on behalf of the White executive committee of the National Party-controlled second-tier authority that the Administrator-General, Mr Danie Hough, had not responded to their objection to the "arrogant manner" in which the matter was handled. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 13 Nov 82 p 9]

CSO: 3400/268

CABINET ADOPTS FISCAL YEAR 1982-1983 BUDGET

Budget Less Than Last Year

Niamey SAHEL HEBDO in French No 330, 27 Sep 82 p 4

[Excerpts] The Council of Ministers met from 17 to 20 September 1982 in the usual meeting room with the president of the Supreme Military Council, chief of state and president of the Council of Ministers presiding, to study the draft finance law for the year 1983.

The budget for the 1982-1983 fiscal year was approved, with income and expenditures balancing at a total of 81,268,510,000 CFA francs, representing a reduction of 12,585,309,000 francs, or 13.41 percent, from the budget total for the preceding fiscal year.

The FNI [National Investment Fund] was allocated 7 billion, and the supplementary budget for the use of public works equipment was established at 1,681,655,000 francs.

Budget Assessed

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 27-28 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Realism and Honesty"]

[Excerpts] For the first time since 1974, our national budget shows a decline from that for the preceding fiscal period. This is because the government made a point of drafting it realistically and honestly, after deriving the obvious lessons dictated by the situation.

In fact, while the efforts of our people allowed us until 1981 to utilize substantial domestic resources for maintaining our rate of growth and development, we have had in 1982 to base our budget, and in particular that of the FNI, on foreign commitments which, unfortunately, have not all materialized in the course of the year.

Again this year, we could have approved a budget equal or superior to that for the preceding year, thus making a seeming progression appear which the facts would rapidly have belied. However, faithful to its policy of clarity and its

determination never to deceive or conceal anything from our people, the government took pains to draft and submit a real budget, based on elements which can be controlled and supported by a certain caution, both in the estimates of income and in the allocation of expenditures. Extraordinary credit may of course intervene during the course of the year to enable us to deal with our government's imperatives.

It should in fact be emphasized that the budget reduction has to do with investments, that is to say the FNI, and not the functioning of our administrative machinery. If it shows a certain slowdown in the rate established for investments to date, it does not however in any way hinder the proper operation of the various wheels of state. It can be stated at the outset that the items pertaining to the public bodies and service resources are increased overall by 7.2 percent in comparison to the preceding year. Thus there is no reason for alarm or concern here.

In fact, the situation we are experiencing currently should hardly be any surprise to us. We were informed by the chief of state of what the 1983 budget might be like as of last 4 August, during the cadre conference. Earlier, in various messages, he had prepared us for the harsh consequences of the world recession. Today, whether one is a technician or not, whether one is an official or not, one cannot help but see the collapse of the international economic structure and derive the lessons it offers. In this connection, the industrialized countries themselves have not been spared, and are having to turn to austerity measures. Other countries in West Africa have experienced these limitations and promulgated draconian measures before we did.

For us in Niger, the situation and its development dictate two attitudes. The first involves gaining a concept of discipline on all levels. It is in fact when chaos and difficulties develop that the true enemies of the fatherland profit from the situation to line their pockets at the end of the month and to use public funds for their own profit. The second attitude involves a developing awareness in each of us of the higher interests of our people and our nation.

Thus our budget is approved. It is consistent with our potential and the situation we are experiencing. Certain Nigeriens are free to interpret the explanations provided by the various officials as they wish. But speculation and extrapolation cannot conceal the reality which is imposed on all of us. What is needed is for our people to face up to it with courage and calm while awaiting better days. In this connection, without prejudging the final results of the farm season, all indications justify nurturing some hopes.

Even if it can be foreseen that the desired level will not be reached, this season will nonetheless enable the vast majority of our people to live under decent conditions. In addition, an acceptable agricultural season, in a country such as ours, is a sign of recovery and the dynamization of all the other sectors of national life. Thus all hopes are allowable, and it is a question of being able to adapt our attitude, our conduct and our mode of living to the requirements of our difficult era.

5157

CSO: 3419/53

FURTHER POLITICAL, ELECTION REPORTAGE

Ojukwu Joins NPN

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3405, 8 Nov 82 p 2925

[Text]

Chief Chukwuemeka Odumegwu Ojukwu has formally joined the National Party of Nigeria (NPN). He made this known in Enugu, during the Anambra State NPN Congress last Saturday.

In his speech at the congress, Chief Ojukwu said that he felt very honoured to address a great party like the NPN. He told the congress that his hope and aspirations were now to be a greater Nigerian.

Chief Ojukwu said he was at the congress to make it a success and to see that Igbos marched as an integral part of Nigeria and to proclaim a new era of peace and solidarity for the country. He announced that after meeting delegates to the congress "he resolved to support Chief C.C. Onoh as the gubernatorial candidate and Chief Austin Ezenwa as his running mate".

He called on all Igbos to march forward by supporting the two men in order to liberate Anambra State from misrule. He commended Senator B. C. Okwu for his "great sense of patriotism" in stepping down for the two men.

Chief Onoh, chosen as the party's gubernatorial candidate for Anambra State said his nomination was a victory against mismanagement and dichotomy. He said it was a victory for teachers to be paid their salaries and civil servants and to enjoy life in a state they suffered much to build.

The chairman of the panel that conducted the election, Alhaji Ibrahim Dasuki, said that with Chief Ojukwu's declaration for the NPN, the unity of the country had now been cemented.

Colonel Effiong Advises Ojukwu

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3405, 8 Nov 82 p 2925

[Text]

Colonel Philip Effiong, former Chief of Staff and second-in-command to Emeka Ojukwu during the Biafran civil war, has said that he would have advised the Biafran leader to stay away from partisan politics until the 1987 elections. Colonel Effiong, who is himself a member of the ruling National Party of Nigeria (NPN), said in an interview with the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN), said he still had great respect and admiration for Ojukwu.

On the question of leadership of the country, Col. Effiong said that if the leadership were to inspire confidence and enjoy the support of the rural masses, it should show a complete commitment to the welfare of the people. He said that this was lacking at the moment, adding that given the right leadership, followership and nationalism would flow from the people.

Colonel Effiong said that the

political philosophy of the NPN and its programmes were good, adding, however, that getting them to the people at the grass roots level was lacking. He stressed the importance examining policies, issues and principles rather than focus on personalities. He added that the level of awareness would be attained where basic necessities like water, electricity supply and abundance of food for the rural masses were provided.

It will be recalled that it was Colonel Effiong who handed over the Biafran surrender note to the Federal Military Government on January 12, 1970, after 30 months of civil war.

UPN Congress

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3405, 8 Nov 82 p 2925

[Text]

The special conference of the UPN held in Lagos on October 26, directed the national executive council of the party to screen all the gubernatorial candidates seeking nomination for the 1983 election before November 15. The executive council of the party in each state was also directed to screen all candidates seeking election into the national and state assemblies.

The candidates would be recommended to the appropriate electoral college for final selection. The convention further directed that the electoral college should meet before November 25.

The UPN leader, Chief Obafemi Awolowo, has in his key-note address proposed the re-nomination of the party's five gov-

ernors and legislators, but he threw the matter open for debate when he was strongly opposed on the issue.

The meeting was temporarily disrupted on the first day when a fire extinguisher exploded inside the conference hall. Before that, a delegate was apprehended by the police for carrying a dagger into the conference.

Another motion called for the formulation of a code of conduct for those seeking elective offices on the party platform. The special conference also passed a resolution calling on every member of the party to vote for Chief Obafemi Awolowo during the 1983 presidential election.

RICE IMPORTATION TERMED COVERUP FOR GREEN REVOLUTION FAILURE

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 26 Sep 82 p 1

[Text]

THE National Party of Nigeria (NPN) controlled Federal Government is to secretly import rice worth over 500 million Naira to the country between October and November, this year.

The rice, which will be rebagged and re-packed, will be labelled 'Green Revolution Rice.'

This is one of the strategies hatched by the NPN to cover up the failure of Green Revolution programme of the party.

The strategies were contained in the minutes of a meeting of the party specially summoned after the renomination of President Shehu Shagari.

Addressing members of the National Working Committee of the party at the emergency meeting, the chairman of the committee, who is also the Secretary General of the NPN, Alhaji Suleman Takuma, confessed that the impact of the Green Revolution Programme which was one of the main issues in the party's 1979 manifesto, has not been felt.

He said: "What surprises us is that our opponents have detailed dates of all the awarded contracts by the numerous River Basin Authorities under the Green Revolution Programme."

He warned that with this programme not yielding any fruitful results, the party should either be ready to face the public with a good defence on the poor result or cancel the programme in the 1983 election campaign manifesto.

Alhaji Suleman Takuma then advised the committee to find a solution to the party's predicament before the 1983 elections.

After a two-day meeting which lasted from July 8-9 at the Presidential Suites of the Federal Palace Hotel Extension, the party resolved "to flood the market with rice."

A special committee briefed the meeting on its recommendation to the Federal Government to import rice worth over 500 million Naira.

This, the committee said, would be rebagged with the tag "Green Revolution Rice".

Four centres have been chosen for the launching of the imported Green Re-

volution Rice by President Shehu Shagari. The centres are: Makurdi (Benue State), Aba (Imo State), Owode (Ogun State) and Sokoto.

The July meeting was also told that a panel called the 'Big Seven' has been set up.

The committee according to the minutes of the emergency meeting, is headed by Abiodun Aloba, a Special Assistant to the President at Ribadu Road.

"The main assignment of the Aloba Committee is to defend the huge sums of money invested in the Green Revolution", the minutes said.

"We realise that the aim of the large-scale propaganda now in the so-called progressive camp is to question everything that has been achieved in the development of the present administration, especially on the Green Revolution Programme", the meeting was told.

The meeting also heard that a ten-page document on the Green Revolution to answer the party's critics has been prepared.

"This is the only plan that could save us", the meeting asserted.

NIGERIANS URGED TO PATRONIZE LOCAL STEEL MILLS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 18 Oct 82 p 17

[Article by Shitu A. Saude]

[Text] **NIGERIANS should patronise the steel rolling mills in order to justify the huge investment made by the Federal Government in the project, Minister of Steel, Malam Mamman Ali Makele, has urged.**

The minister was speaking at Katsina while inspecting the Katsina Steel Rolling Mill, last Wednesday.

He said the completion of the rolling mill marked yet another milestone in the history of steel development.

The minister said when the mill was commissioned by the president it would produce 10,000 tonnes of wire and 20,000 tonnes of rods.

He said the products would be sold to consumers in Kano, Sokoto, Zaria and Kaduna.

Malam Mamman said up to date 13,000 tonnes of billets from the Delta Steel Plant had been transported to the Katsina mill.

He said 52 Nigerians were trained in Japan for the mill while 40 would be sent to different overseas courses on steel work.

The minister disclosed that efforts were being made to integrate the Katsina mill to use scraps and iron-ore from Birnin-Gwari in Kaduna state.

He said in order to sustain the existence and economic stability of the mill, an airport and a

railway line would be constructed to facilitate the transportation of raw materials to the mill.

The minister said Nigeria would import steel products worth 2.5 billion tonnes by 1990.

He said in 1960, Nigeria imported only 16 million tonnes of steel. But the minister maintained that by the time all the rolling mills in the country started full production, Nigeria would be self-sufficient in iron rods and other steel products.

Malam Mamman said that our present import value on steel products stood at 60 per cent.

The minister said with the setting up of the mills, the country would be able to manufacture its own cars and other vehicles.

He disclosed that total amount for the construction of Delta Steel Plant was 955 million Naira; Ajaokuta, 530 million Naira; three others in the hinterland cost the Federal Government 264 million Naira; 84 million Naira, Oshogbo, Jos 55 million Naira and Katsina 125 million Naira.

He maintained that on completion Oshogbo would cost 130 million Naira, Jos 115 million Naira and Katsina rolling mills while Delta Steel Plant would cost about 1.4 billion.

On employment, the minister said when Delta Plant went into full production it would employ 7,000 people while Ajaokuta would have 12,000 and all the three rolling mills would employ 3,300 workers.

SECURITY PROBLEM REPORTED AT AJAOKUTA STEEL MILL

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 31 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by Aame Aakpa Diga]

[Text]

Residents of a labour camp known derogatorily as "the African Camp" are posing serious security problems to the multi-billion Naira Ajaokuta Steel Company Limited (ASCL).

The camp which is made of make-shift buildings of tent-like structure is neither part of the sprawling Steel City nor is it included in any of the site plans of the steel complex.

Located on the periphery of the Ajaokuta Steel Company Limited, the camp harbours large numbers of labourers of no determinable talent engaged randomly for manual jobs.

Most of the inmates of the "African Camp" are of Ghanaian origin with no visible immigration documents or work papers to back their stay in Nigeria.

Sunday Triumph investigation reliably gathered that even though it is the

policy of Ajaokuta Steel Company Limited (ASCL) to recruit junior and intermediate staff for Tia-jpromexport (TPE), the Soviet Company and the three major civil engineering contractors-Messrs Dumez (Nig) Ltd., Fougerolle (Nig) Ltd., and Julius Berger (Nig) Ltd, the companies have often by-passed this format to recruit themselves the cheap quantitative Ghanaian labour to the detriment of the steel complex's security.

The "African Camp", Sunday Triumph further learnt, provides a warm haven for bandits and prostitutes of all grades, the social effect of which has recently been on the increase.

When I contacted the Public Relations Officer of ASCL, Miss Doris 'Kechi Nweze, she pointed out that it was impossible to provide accommodation for unskilled labourers, casual appointees and hands.

She, however, noted that the unwarranted alien work force at the steel complex poses a significant security problem and that even though the Immigration Department had been informed to relieve the steel mill of some unwanted persons, nothing has been done up till now.

Miss Nweze lamented the presence of a free-for-all market within the steel mill, pointing out three years after the Federal Government had acquitted the mill's present site, the road leading to Geregu village where the displaced indigenes were settled still passes through the heart of the steel complex.

The P.R.O., however, noted that arrangements were in advanced stage to fence off the entire premises of the rolling mill restricting admission only to authorised persons.

When I drove near the Dumez operational headquarters at the steel complex, hundreds of labourers from the "African Camp" ambled by joblessly. At the Soviet headquarters, surreptitious Soviet engineers went about their business aloofly.

Soviet engineers can be seen outside their offices and the factory site in self imported Soviet trucks, Lada and Volga cars and Moskvich buses.

Sunday Triumph learnt from a reliable source that even though the Soviet Union is a technical partner of Nigeria in the steel industry, part of the terms of the contract allows the Soviets to import their own vehicles and even food.

Even though there are no complaints of racial tensions in the various camps, some social distinction glaringly existed. Half of the completed buildings in the sprawling steel city have gone to Soviet technicians who have a current workforce of 1,500 men and women.

Three-quarters of intermediate and junior staff of the ASCL are transported daily in trucks to and from Okene where they have residences—56 kilometres from Ajaokuta. It is hoped that when the Steel City is completed on its 8,000 hectares of land, most of the problems of accommodation would be reduced.

The General Manager of the ASCL, Dr. F. R. C. Zennaro was said to be attending a high level meeting in Lagos and was not available for comment.

CSO: 3400/278

POLICE REPORTEDLY NO LONGER RELIABLE

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 19 Sep 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Institute a Probe, Now"]

[Text]

IT has become increasingly clear since the inception of the present civilian administration, that the police force can no longer be relied upon by the public as an instrument of law and order. The recent episode in which the wife of a Civil Commissioner in the Kano State Government sustained an injury as a consequence of police brutality at a check point and several other similar incidences in the past easily attest to this fact.

The record of police terrorism itself during the past few years and as expressed in several forms, is fraught with horrors which generate a considerable yet justified anxiety in regard to the future role of such a supposedly sacred institution. This situation has in turn made us all more skeptical of not only the destiny of our judicial system whose effective functioning hinges on a neutral and humane police force but also of the entire presidential system as we currently operate it. And not surprisingly, so much misunderstandings and controversies have been generated with regards to not only the control of, but also the bigger question of the constitutional right to establish and run a police force.

It needs no stretch of the imagination to trace the root cause of this polemic as it all started when it became crystal clear that the NPN-controlled federal police force could not remain neutral on any issues or incidences in which other interests or political parties are opposed to the NPN.

The examples are legion, their proper meaning and lesson clear. Such police brutalities as the shooting of an athlete at a check-point in Lagos; the massacre of innocent and defenceless villagers at Bakolori in Sokoto State; the condemnable performance and apparent complicity of the force in the July 10, 1981 Kano rampage; the indiscriminate tear-gassing and

molestation of innocent citizens at public gathering and rallies: as well as the clamp-down on newspaper houses and arrest of their editors, all these are not sporadic and isolated cases. They form a definite pattern which is becoming clearer with each passing day.

A closer and critical examination of these incidences no doubt shows that in view of the nature, tempo and targets of some of these police brutalities, coupled with the fact that the control of the police force is exclusively vested in the centre, the underlying motive could not be divorced from the fascist character of the NPN which, as experience has shown, would not hesitate to employ every available public apparatus in order to consolidate and perpetuate itself in power.

It is in the light of these stark realities of our situation that we tend to view the problem of our police force, not so much as being rooted in its poor condition of service or even its lack of sophisticated equipment as in terms of the readiness of a vested interest group to use the police force in whatever way it can to maintain its dominance at the centre.

These realities of our situation make the argument of those who advocate for the exclusive ownership and control of the police force ring hollow, and debunk the myth that the central authorities are always less inclined to misuse the police force than the state government can ever be. Certainly we have not seen anything since 1979 to suggest or convince us that those in power in Lagos are capable of demonstrating more maturity and tolerance than most state governors.

As a matter of urgency, the Sunday Triumph wishes to call for a full-scale probe into the circumstances leading to the shooting and wounding of Hajiya Bilkisu Abdullahi, the wife of the Kano State Commissioner for Education and her four-month old baby, as they were travelling to Kano from Bichi on Wednesday, September 1.

Besides, Hajiya Bilkisu and her four-month old baby must be fully compensated for the injuries they sustained as a result of such barbaric and brutal act. This is necessary in order to restore public confidence in the police whose chain of terror in the past have passed away with characteristic impunity.

Finally, we call on the Federal Government to immediately check the excesses of its police force through disciplinary measures against erring members as well as by introducing a re-orientation programme that would serve to create a public spirited police force.

BRIEFS

IMPORT DEPOSITS REDUCED--The Nigerian Government has eased restrictions on imports by reducing the levels of compulsory advance deposits to be paid on raw materials and spare parts, Central Bank of Nigeria Officials said. The deposit in imports of raw materials has been reduced from 25 per cent to 10 per cent and on spare parts from 25 per cent to 15 per cent. The aim, according to the CBN officials, was to ensure that no industry was forced to close for lack of such items, which along with a wide range of goods have been subject to advance deposits since last April. It had been thought the reductions might be announced in the Budget, but they came slightly sooner (WEST AFRICA, November 1). Advance deposits on other imports--which range up to 250 per cent for luxury goods such as cars--remain unchanged. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3405, 8 Nov 82 p 2910]

RICE IMPORTS--Nigerian rice imports this year will total 1m. tonnes, compared with 600,000 tonnes in 1981, according to Chief Omo Oyaide, director of the Federal Department of Rural Development. He said the increase, which would bring the 1982 rice imports bill to ₦400m. (£336m.), is because of growing demand in towns. Last year, Nigeria consumed about 1.2m. tonnes of rice, half of which was locally produced and the rest imported. This year, Chief Oyaide predicted that the country should produce 800,000 tonnes of rice. The US Department of Agriculture has predicted that Nigeria's agricultural import bill this year--including unregistered imports--will reach ₦2,000m. Apart from rice, this is estimated to include ₦200m. for fish, ₦200m. for sugar, ₦160m. for wheat, ₦100m. for milk products and ₦30m. for maize. According to USDA agricultural imports are likely, on present trends, to continue to grow by between 15 percent and 20 per cent annually. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3405, 8 Nov 82 p 2910]

STEEL COMPANIES EMPLOY 100,000--Nigeria's five steel rolling mills in Aladja, Ajaokuta, Katsina, Jos and Osogbo are expected to employ 100,000 workers by 1990, said the minister of steel development, Malam Mamman Ali Makele, adding that the country had so far spent about ₦1.7 bn on steel development. The minister said that ₦955m. was spent on Delta Steel plant at Aladja, Bendel, ₦530m. on the Ajaokuta Steel project and ₦281m. on the three inland rolling mills at Osogbo, Katsina and Jose. Malam Makele said that the country's demand for steel would rise from 4.5m. tonnes in 1985 to 6.4m. tonnes in 1990. The Minister said that following the commissioning of Delta Steel Company, the internal supply of steel would rise from 1.09m. tonnes to 6.3m. tonnes in 1988

when three phases of the Ajaokuta Steel project is completed. On the price of Nigerian-made steel, the Minister said that the Federal Government had commissioned a study on the cost implication of steel products, adding that adequate measures had been taken to cut down on production cost by obtaining energy and tariff concessions for the steel plants and raising the duties on imported steel. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3405, 8 Nov 82 pp 2925-2926]

NEW INDUSTRIES APPROVED--The Federal Ministry of Industries has so far given approval for the setting up of 456 manufacturing enterprises, Minister of State for Industries, Dr Ishmael Igbani told the BUSINESS TIMES, last week. The industries covered by the approvals include building materials, electronics, watches, cables, metal furniture, refrigeration and airconditioning, flour milling, chemicals and plastics, commercial vehicle assembly and beer brewing and soft drinks bottling. [Dapo Ajibola] [Excerpt] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 20 Sep 82 p 1]

CSO: 3400/279

STUDENTS VOICE DISSATISFACTION WITH EDUCATION SYSTEM

Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER in English 30 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by Nonceba Gumede]

[Text] **STUDENTS at the University College of Swaziland have expressed feelings that there was something wrong in the planning of the country's education system and that they were not given enough chance to participate fully in helping those who are unemployed, it was revealed at a meeting between the students and some Government officials at UCS this week.**

The meeting was a second part of discussions started on September 1982 between the students, university religious societies, faculty clubs and the Principal Secretary for Agriculture and Co-operatives, Mr Arthur Khoza. The discussions are titled "Project for helping failed J.C. students."

To this week's meeting, Mr Khoza had invited the Principal Secretaries for Education Mr Justice Musa Nsibande, Works Power and Communications, Mr Gilbert Mabila and Economic Planning, Mr Edward Sikhondze.

As an opening note, Mr Nsibande said in the last meeting, it had been reported that many students strongly felt left out of any plans regarding the changes affecting education and its subsequent contribution to the socio-economic development of this country.

He said the main problem surrounding the education system in this country dated back to its pre-independence era up to post independence era where many adjustments had to be done to fit the required manpower needs for development purposes.

"In Swaziland we are fortunate that by 1980 our schools could afford an intake of between 85 and 90 percent primary school children but the problem of unqualified teachers manning these schools still persist," Mr Nsibande said.

He added, "now we have to develop the required manpower to man these schools. The development of technical subjects has been difficult because they are expensive to set up and there are no teachers to teach subjects like mathematics and science. Mostly, teachers for these subjects are expatriates."

Mr Sikhondze spoke on Government economic development policy planning towards the country's needs. He received critical

questions from the students who claimed that the country's free enterprise economic system was the drawback in the development of the right system of education because planning had to be done in view of foreign investors whose needs no one knew.

Students felt that there was a great need for Swaziland to plan for the introduction of technical subjects in the primary curriculum to avoid the need for paper certificates for people wishing to join the industry or agriculture in future.

The Principal Secretary for education, Mr Nsibande said there was also the problem of attitude among our people where technical subjects and jobs were conce:n-

ed because they felt they were inferior as compared to the white collar jobs

He put the case of the Swaziland College of Technology and said for 37 years it has been trying to produce adequate technicians whose numbers had failed to fulfil industrial needs in this country.

He also quoted a number of programmes found in the country which he said were supportive systems in trying to absorb the present numbers of failures informally or otherwise while the long term relief was planned. In this category he gave the St. Mary's Agricultural Project, Salesian High School carpentry and the Swaziland Education Centre for correspondence courses.

CSO: 3400/269

NEED TO RESHAPE EDUCATION SYSTEM NOTED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 2 Nov 82 pp 1, 16

[Article by Mashumi Twala]

[Text]

SWAZILAND urgently needs to reshape her education system to avoid a disaster in the economy.

The country's present education strategy is failing to produce the required skills needed by both government and industry and, unless an immediate solution is found, any further development is highly improbable, the president of the Federation of Swaziland Employers, Mr. Derek von Wissel has said.

Investment

He told a group of personnel officers and businessmen: "We cannot carry on with the present education system."

Mr. von Wissel was speaking at the close of the annual convention of the Swaziland Institute of Personnel and Training Management at the Ezulwini Holiday Inn.

He said: "The kingdom has an average population growth of more than three per cent, while her gross

domestic production is about 2.2 per cent. This means the population is growing faster than it produces.

"In the last four years about 9,000 students have come out of school and out of those, only 2,000 have got employment. That means the rest are still looking for employment. There is no way in which they will get employment soon. The only way to create jobs is through investment. But without skills in this country, there is not much investment and therefore not much development.

"Present industries are crying out for skills but there simply is nothing coming. And then where does that leave us ... to import skills."

Mr. von Wissel said the country needed a system where the manpower is "sifted" at a very early stage and distributed to the various sectors in which it is needed. "The remainder should then be thoroughly motivated. What we have to start doing is to intensify the drive to motivate people and job seekers on the benefits of self-employment.

"They should be taught to learn to look after themselves and not to keep hoping to eventually get a job. It is common cause that people always blame government for jobs not being available. It is true that government should look after the people, but only to an

extent. Government cannot be expected to do everything for us," he said.

He pointed out that the present situation in Swaziland is such that the civil service is completely overpaid.

He said: "There are too many employed, but too little production taking place. This should not be allowed to continue."

Mr. von Wissel went on to say that with the speed at which technology is developing, many countries are facing the problem of unemployment rising faster and faster.

He said the more technology advanced, the fewer number of people were being employed because machines have been developed to be able to operate themselves.

Neglect

But, he said, governments all over the world are aware that while technology has to grow, the issue of unemployment is a problem they cannot afford to neglect.

"As a result, the United States, the world's richest country, has introduced many unemployment benefits to control the situation," he said.

Mr. von Wissel stressed that Swaziland, despite her enormous potential in agricultural development, would continue to rely on foreign

sources for her needs and thus will continue to experience growing unemployment.

"The land is not being used. It is there, but without the suitable knowledge of how to utilise it, how is it expected to produce the goods. Once again the problem of the education system comes to light. We cannot hope for an improvement if we continue to rely on South Africans to provide all our skills. Skills are becoming more and more scarce everywhere. Even South Africa is importing hers from Poland. What it all comes to is the clear need to have our own," Mr. von Wissel said.

He said because of the slow investment rate in Swaziland, the kingdom might not be able to cope with the fast pace in which industrial technology is replacing manpower.

He urged the industrialists, the commercial sector and all private organisations to make the fullest use of government to carry out their plans and objectives, to help the country.

But, the Principal Secretary for Education, Mr. Musa Nsibandze, denied that the country's present education system was failing to produce skilled manpower needed by government and industry.

He said: "As it happens, we have been told by large industries that we are in fact overproducing.

"We have been conducting research with a German delegation to find out whether there is need to open up many other vocational institutions. But, we have been amazed by the responses by the majority of industries. They have all told us that they do not need many professional people because they have enough. So what is government required to do if, on the one hand, industry says we have the material and the Federation of Employers, on the other, says we have a shortage.

"If the industries, by saying they have enough skilled manpower, mean expatriates from South Africa, then they are to blame for trying to protect their friends at the expense of the locals."

CSO: 3400/269

MANZINI COUNCIL REJECTS CITY STATUS

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 2 Nov 82 pp 1, 16

[Article by Charity Tshabalala]

[Text]

A MOTION seeking to upgrade Manzini Town Council to a City Council has been turned down by the councillors.

The motion has been proposed by Councillor Ambrose Maseko. But Town Clerk, Mr. Aaron Zwane, commenting on the motion said before the town could be upgraded to city status, "we have to get first things first."

The councillors opposed to the motion stated that if the town was upgraded it would require more money as its staff would have to be doubled.

As a city, they said it would have to take over such responsibilities as the water and electricity supplies.

Some councillors also felt that before any proposal to upgrade the town were discussed consultant's advice would be required.

Mr. Zwane also reported to the council meeting that he had requested members of the board of directors of the Swaziland Trade Fair to discuss with him the proposed changes to the main entrance to the trade fair.

Mr. Zwane said none of the board members turned up for the discussions. He reported that another meeting had been arranged with the chairman of the directors, Mr. Arthur Khoza.

The councillors also discussed the problems created by Fortune Panel Beaters which they said had filled the area in town with old cars.

The garage is owned by a council member, Mr. Isaac Fortune, who has been for a long time urged to find another place for the scrap cars.

Mr. Fortune, who had been asked to recuse himself from the discussions of his garage later told The Times that he had now found another site at the Matsapha Industrial Site.

He said he was aware of the unpleasant situation caused by the scrap cars lying all over the place.

"In fact, I will be moving out as soon as possible." He also complained that the place was causing him problems as it was not well secured.

He has two nightwatchmen who he said were experiencing a lot of difficulties in stopping thieves who were stealing from his garage during the night.

CCU LOSSES RESULT OF LATE PLOUGHING

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 3 Nov 82 pp 1, 16

[Article by Donny Nxumalo]

[Text]

THE CENTRAL Co-operatives Union has lost an estimated E1 million because of the late start in ploughing.

This was disclosed by an official for the CCU in Manzini. The money was for the purchase of fertilizers from South African companies and interest accruing thereof.

The spokesman said this money included wages for CCU's delivery staff who have been paid although they were doing nothing.

CCU has contracts with South African fertilizer companies for the supply of fertilizers. During the period ploughing has been delayed the South African suppliers went ahead with the delivery.

The Principal Secretary for Agriculture and Co-operatives, Mr Arthur Khoza was not available for

further comment as he is abroad. His deputy declined to comment.

Meanwhile, the Governor of Lobamba Royal Residence, Councillor Vusumuzi Bhembe has announced that ploughing of fields can now be resumed.

In an announcement specifically directed to all chiefs in the Kingdom, Councillor Bhembe said members of the public were now free to plan their seeds.

The Queen Regent he said, had instructed him to announce that the mourning period officially ended with the depositing of the mourning strings by the Royal Household," said Councillor Bhembe.

The Queen Regent, he said, had also commanded him to convey her gratitude to the entire nation for the respectful manner in which they observed the mourning period.

CCU spokesman predicted the worst for Swaziland's maize yields in particular, at the end of the season. At this late time he said some areas in the country have soils that cannot produce any good yields.

The spokesman explained that farming meant the collaboration of rain with the sun and that the idea was to plough when both of these resources were in abundance.

This, he said meant that ploughing early or very late could mean disaster for the country.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operation statement advising maize operatives has issued a farmers to plant maize varieties that will flower in 64 to 75 days.

Crop specialists in the ministry, according to the statement, have stated that many areas of the Kingdom experience a mid-season drought.

"With the delay in field preparation and seeding due to the period of mourning, plants of the longer-season varieties will be especially vulnerable to damage this year," said the specialists.

"On the other hand, short and medium-season varieties are expected, if seeded promptly, to be through the official flowering period before the onset of dry weather."

NEC MEMBERS TO DISCUSS ROLE OF CCM POLITICAL COMMITTEES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Nov 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

By Staff Reporter

MEMBERS of the Party National Executive Committee (NEC) begin a two-day seminar at the Karimjee Hall in Dar es Salaam today on the role of CCM branch, district and regional political committees due to be formed.

A statement issued by the CCM Secretary-General's Office in the city yesterday said after the seminar to be chaired by Party Chairman, Mwalimu Nyerere, NEC members would conduct similar courses to regional executive committee.

It said the regional committees would elect the political committees immediately after the seminars and then conduct district Party executive committees seminars on the same topic.

The statement said the district committees have been instructed to elect their political committees immediately the seminars are over.

District executive committee members would then hold seminars for Party branch executive committees after which these too will elect political committees at that level.

The CCM Secretary-General, Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa, told reporters on Wednesday that political committees elections at the branch, district and regional levels will be completed by the end of the year.

According to party constitution, the political committees will provide political guidance in the branches, districts and regions and oversee day-to-day implementation of Party policies.

It said the regional committees would elect the political ~~committees~~ immediately after the seminars and then conduct district Party executive committees seminars on the same topic.

The district political committees will also be responsible for scrutinising aspirants for leadership positions in the Party and its affiliates in the district.

They are empowered to consider and make final nomination of aspirants for district executive committee or urban council membership on the Mainland. Zanzibar District political committees will make final nomination of aspirants for district revolutionary committees.

The district committees are also empowered by the constitution to make final nomination of CCM members aspiring for leadership in Party branches excluding Party branch chairmen.

Apart from providing political guidance and super-

vising Party activities, regional political committees will also scrutinise and make recommendations on aspirants for Party leadership at the regional level.

The final nomination will be made by higher Party sittings. The regional committees will, however, make final nomination of contestants for district Party leadership except district chairmen.

Zanzibar regional political committees will make final nomination of aspirants for regional revolutionary committee membership.

The constitution provides that the regional political committee will comprise the regional CCM chairman, regional Party secretary, regional commissioner and the regional representative or representatives (in case of Isles regions) to NEC.

NEC ELECTS FIFTEEN CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Nov 82 [no page given]

[Article by Daniel Mshana]

[Excerpt]

By Daniel Mshana

THE Party National Executive Committee (NEC) has elected 15 members of its Central Committee (CC), according to a statement issued in Dar es Salaam by the Secretary-General's Office yesterday.

The new members are: The Prime Minister, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya; Ex-CC member, Ndugu Edward Moringe Sokoine; the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Ndugu Salim Ahmed Salim; the Zanzibar Minister for Agriculture, Ndugu Hassan Nossor Moyo.

Others are the Mbeva Regional Party Secretary, Ndugu Kingunge Ngombale-Mwiru, the former Chief Party Executive Secretary, Ndugu Daudi Mwakavago, and the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office Ndugu Getrude Mongella.

The statement further said the Coast Region Party Secretary, Ndugu Moses Nnauye; the Minister of State

in the President's Office, Ndugu Abdallah Natepe; the Minister for Labour and Social Welfare, Ndugu Alfred Tandau, were also elected CC members yesterday.

The others are former CC members, Ndugu Paul Andreas Sozigwa; Ndugu Ali Mzee Ali; Ndugu Seif Shariff Hamad, the former Deputy Party Chief Executive Secretary, Ndugu Salmin Amour, and Mpanda District Party Secretary, Lt. Col. Andrew Shija.

According to the new Party Constitution, the CC will comprise the Party Chairman, Vice Chairman, the Secretary-General and the 15 members adding up to 18 members.

Before constitutional changes came into effect, the CC had 42. The Secretariat of the NEC will be constituted out of the newly-elected CC members.

The statement also said the NEC yesterday resolved that the present set-up where regional Party secretaries doubled up responsibilities with that of regional commissioners should continue until a meeting is called to appoint substantive regional Party secretaries from amongst NEC members.

DEPUTY MINISTER SUGGESTS MEANS OF IMPROVING THB OPERATIONS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 4 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Charles Kizigha]

[Text]

THE Ministry of Finance feels that the Tanzania Housing Bank (THB) should provide building materials instead of cash disbursement to its clients in order to minimise diversion of funds by borrowers.

Inaugurating the newly appointed THB Board of Directors in Dar es Salaam yesterday, the Deputy Minister for Finance, Ndugu Venance Ngula, said that in order to avoid the risk of borrowers' tendency to divert funds, THB could stock building materials and give them directly to the approved customers.

Alternatively, the deputy minister said, that THB could make arrangements with suppliers or dealers whereby a cheque would be issued directly to them and the borrowers would merely collect the materials.

Ndugu Ngula told the directors that THB as well as other parastatals did not perform satisfactorily not only because of the country's poor economic situation but also because of uncontrollable administrative costs, absenteeism and docility displayed by workers, rampant theft, negligence and carelessness.

He added that difficulties in mobilising financial resources — locally and from abroad — also contributed to the bank's poor performance.

Under such circumstances, he said, there was need to revitalise the revolutionary consciousness of valuing work and responsibility — to rekindle the spirit of commitment, honesty and self sacrifice, to instil respect for public property as well as a resolve to observe professional rules of conduct and other norms as pointed out by the CCM Chairman, Mwalimu Nyerere.

Ndugu Ngula said that highest dedication, commitment and ingenuity from the highest policy-making body of THB (the board) down to the lowest level of management was called for the bank to survive and stay in business.

The deputy minister suggested that the board should help THB management establish an appropriate organ which would facilitate realistic workers participation in the running of the bank.

He said that workers' participation in management had great potential in increasing the efficiency of workers by motivating them and making them more diligent, alert and painstaking.

Ndugu Ngula pointed out that under the present circumstances, the THB required an overall improvement in resource mobilisation and lending operation, evolution of new disbursement procedures, taking into account present shortage of building materials and the possible risk of borrowers diverting loan funds for uses other than for housing development.

He added that THB needed an adequately staffed research unit to undertake various projects covering THB operations and the housing sector with a view to enabling the bank identify loss potentials to be avoided and forecast needs to be met.

TRDB LIFTS BAN ON INPUT LOANS FOR TOBACCO GROWING VILLAGES

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Nov 82 p 3

[Text]

THE Tanzania Rural Development Bank (TRDB) has lifted the ban on loans for inputs it imposed on 13 tobacco growing villages in Tabora District for the 1982/83 season.

TRDB had earlier claimed that the villages failed to remit 75 per cent of funds advanced them last season.

Shihata reported from Tabora yesterday that the ban was lifted with immediate effect on Wednesday and that fertilizer supply to the villages would resume today.

It quoted Tabora District Development Director, Ndugu Kanyegisi Mwanjati as saying TRDB had also decided to extend inputs loans to seven other villages in the district earlier denied the facility.

Ndugu Mwanjati said the bank agreed to resume lending to the villages after a three-member select committee appointed to study the problem established that most of the villages had remitted the pre-requisite 75 per cent of last season's liabilities.

The DDD said the committee also established that four villages were owed a total of 100,000/- in commissions for the last two seasons by the Tobacco Authority of Tanzania (TAT).

He said the report was presented to a joint meeting of TRDB, TAT, Agricultural department officials and representatives of Tabora District Development Corporation on Wednesday.

The meeting, he said, directed that TAT should pay the money to TRDB by today as part of the villages' remittances.

Ndugu Mwanjati said the bank decided to extend loans to the additional seven villages following the committee's report that TRDB delayed delivery of fertilizer to the villages last season.

As a result, the report pointed out, the tobacco crop was attacked by pests and that the yield was reduced.

The 13 villages have prepared 100 hectares of land for tobacco growing expected to produce 500,000 kilogrammes of the crop this season.

TWENTY SWEDISH RAILWAY COACHES TO BE DELIVERED TO TRC

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Rose Kalemera]

[Text] Twenty more railway coaches from Sweden will be handed over to the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) next Friday.

The coaches include 15 for Third Class and five for Second Class, a TRC spokesman said in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

They will be formally handed over to the Minister for Communications and Transport, Ndugu John Malecela, by the Swedish Ambassador to Tanzania, Ndugu David Wirmark.

The spokesman said the coaches were being provided through a 43.5 million/credit agreement between the TRC and Svenska Handelsbanken of Stockholm, Sweden.

He said the coaches were ordered in July 1980 and delivery started in September and was completed in August last year.

The delivery of the 20 coaches has brought the number of passenger coaches ordered from Sweden to be 48 among which 43 are for Third Class and five for Second Class, the spokesman said.

He said receipt of the coaches, together with others from Britain has greatly improved passenger service in the country. He gave an example of introduction of express passenger service as a reflection of the improvement.

Last August, a British firm--Bre-Metro--supplied TRC with 15 coaches for First Class, 25 for Second Class and ten restaurant coaches.

In his statement to mark TRC's Fourth Anniversary, the General Manager, Ndugu Tom Mmari, said the Corporation was yet expecting a track relaying machine from Austria next year.

He said arrival of the machine would speed up the track relaying work on the Central Line.

Ndugu Mmari also explained that TRC was negotiating with the European Economic Community to get two quarrying machines which would increase the supply of ballast in the country's railway system.

SWEDEN PLEDGES LONG-TERM SUPPORT TO NATION'S DEVELOPMENT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Daniel Mshana]

[Text]

SWEDEN has pledged continued active and long-term support to Tanzania's development following talks on co-operation programme for 1983/85 concluded in Dar es Salaam on Wednesday.

A spokesman of the Ministry of Finance said in the city yesterday that the Swedish pledge include support in the transport sector and import support for raw materials and essential spare parts.

The total amount of the pledge was not disclosed, but the spokesman said the three-day Tanzania-Sweden talks were only preparatory, laying the groundwork for next year's joint meeting which would allocate funds for each project.

Emphasis at the talks, the spokesman explained, was on consolidation and rehabilitation of existing development co-operation programmes on the basis of the country's Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP).

He said Sweden promised development assistance in the already agreed plans, including basic and small scale

industries, rural education, health, water supply, vocational training, grain storage, forestry, consultancy services, as well as energy, agricultural and research activities.

The import support component, was aimed at debottlenecking areas constrained by lack of foreign exchange affecting the flow of raw materials and spare parts.

The spokesman said the thrust of import support will be on agricultural imports, medicine, newsprint and assist industries producing inputs for agriculture, those processing raw materials and industries geared at producing basic consumer goods and other priority goods.

He said the Treasury, officials of the Planning and Economic Affairs Ministry, and representatives of the Swedish International Development Authority (SIDA) usually hold monthly meetings to review Swedish aided projects before sitting for joint annual meetings.

The Swedish Government was represented at the talks by a SIDA delegation led by Deputy Director Bo Goransson.

When asked to comment on the Swedish overall attitude towards project implementation, the spokesman said despite hitches in the country's development efforts the Swedes were very understanding.

He said they are satisfied that Tanzania was doing its best to overcome the problems and that was why they agreed to enter into the new area of supporting projects related to the transport sector.

CSO: 3400/276

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

NEW POWER STATIONS--The Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO) is planning to establish new power stations in Lindi, Singida, Bukoba, Songea and Mpwapwa towns. In his speech to the TANESCO Workers' Council at Dodoma yesterday, the Managing Director Ndugu Salvatory Mosha said construction work for Lindi, Singida and Bukoba has already begun. Ndugu Mosha added that the programme will also involve expansion of Shinyanga and Kigoma power stations by a connection of a Wartsila [in italics] machine from Finland. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Nov 82 p 3]

ATC RESUMES INDIAN FLIGHTS--Air Tanzania Corporation (ATC) resumed its flights to India yesterday with 138 passengers destined for Bombay. ATC used an Ethiopian Airlines aircraft Boeing 720B under a special arrangement reached in Dar es Salaam last month between the two airlines. At a short ceremony held at the Dar es Salaam International Airport, for the resumption of flights to India, ATC General Manager, Bakari Mwapachu said the airline was forced to suspend its flights to Bombay about two years ago because of various reasons. He did not elaborate, but pointed out that the airline could repeat the mistake committed in 1980 by embarking on intercontinental before consolidating regional flights. He said, however, that going inter-continental did not mean that the airline had accomplished its objective of consolidating domestic and regional routes. A lot more needed to be done on improving services on these routes in order to come close to "our customers' needs," he said. [Charles Kizigha] [Excerpt] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Nov 82 p 32]

NYERERE TALKS WITH AMBASSADORS--President Nyerere yesterday held discussions on wide-ranging issues with Tanzania's Ambassadors and High Commissioners at the Kilimanjaro Hotel in Dar es Salaam. The discussions opened by Foreign Minister Salim Ahmed Salim, covered local and international issues. Welcoming the President, Ndugu Salim congratulated--on behalf of the envoys and Foreign Ministry staff--Mwalimu, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe and Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa for their election as Party Chairman. Vice-Chairman and Secretary General, respectively. During the two-hour question-and-answer session, Mwalimu explained Tanzania's position over various local and international issues which included the North-South dialogue, the Namibia independence question, the Organisation of African Unity and the national economy. The envoys are presently attending a six-day conference which was opened on Monday by the Party Vice-Chairman, Ndugu Aboud Jumbe. The meeting has also been addressed by Agriculture Minister John Machunda, Trade Minister Ali Mchumo, Deputy Finance Minister Venance Ngula and Attorney-General Joseph Warioba. The Tanzanian envoys also attended the Second Ordinary Party National Conference held in Dar Es Salaam from October 20 to 30. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 5 Nov 82 p 1]

IMF ADVANCE TEAM ARRIVES IN LUSAKA FOR TALKS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 10 Nov 82 p 7

[Text]

By Business Mail Staff

A FOUR-MAN advance team from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Washington has arrived in Lusaka for talks on Zambia's efforts to make a third draw from the K800 million loan package signed last year.

Director of Budget in the Ministry of Finance, Mr Ng'andu Magande, confirmed in Lusaka yesterday that the team arrived in the capital on Monday evening.

The IMF delegation leader is expected to arrive in Lusaka tomorrow.

The talks, to be held in Lusaka, are likely to be very crucial for at the end Zambia should know whether she will make a third draw on the loan or not.

In September this year, Finance Minister, Mr Kebby Musokotwane said that a definite outcome on the efforts to make a third draw would be known by November.

Zambia and the IMF have been holding regular talks on the third draw for a long time now but because of the "very difficult and delicate" nature of the issue, no details of the negotiations have been divulged by either party.

Although there were some problems with the implemen-

tation of the three-year extended fund facility, Zambia was able to draw all its entitlement of roughly K300 million for the first year of the programme last year.

In addition, the fund made available a sum of K60 million under the Compensatory Fin-

ancing Facility. The need arose from the shortfall in export receipts in view of the prices of copper which declined substantially last year.

The first draw down of K120 million under the extended arrangement was made in May last year at the time of the approval of the facility by the IMF board executive directors of the fund.

In view of the difficulties in meeting some of the conditions attached to the arrangement, Zambia was not able to make a drawing at the end of the June quarter. However with the fulfilment of all the criteria in the third quarter of last year, the country was able to draw the remaining balance of K180 million at the end of November.

According to the 1981 Bank of Zambia annual report, with the mounting pressures in the fourth quarter, the reduction in payment arrears to the required levels and the ceilings on total domestic credit were not attained at the end of December, 1981.

"The effect of this was that by the end of the year, the continuation of the programme hang in the balance," said the report. It is this issue that will be ironed out during the discussions in Lusaka. It was not yet known yesterday how long the IMF team will be in Zambia.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTRY PRUNES STAFF IN COST-SAVING EXERCISE

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 3 Nov 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has recalled many attaches and abolished the post of second secretary in some foreign missions in a major cost-saving exercise.

It has also temporarily frozen the appointment of new officers to fill vacant posts in some missions until the country's economic situation improves.

A ministry spokesman confirmed this yesterday and said: "We have saved a lot of foreign exchange. I have no figures on the exact amount of money, but it's a huge sum of money which has been saved."

Rome, Bonn, China and Lilongwe no longer have any trade attaches, but London, Harare, Beira, Dar es Salaam and Lubumbashi have retained an attache each after the pruning exercise.

The spokesman said it was the policy of the government to have trade, education, military and Press attaches in high commissions and embassies, but this had proved too costly.

Consequently, a decision was made to prune staff and transfer the responsibilities of the recalled staff to some of those who have been retained to save part of the dwindling financial resources.

There have been suggestions that the government should close some foreign missions and drastically reduce staff because it was uneconomical to retain all of them in the prevailing economic situation.

The spokesman conceded that like most developing countries, Zambia had been finding it increasingly difficult to finance all its foreign missions adequately because of insufficient allocations.

However, authorities had opted for the reduction of staff and the abolition of the post of second secretary of some missions instead of closing some high commissions and embassies.

The spokesman declined to name the missions where the post of second secretary has been scrapped as this could give rise to fears among some diplomatic staff, who might start feeling insecure.

But he stated that the main establishment, consisting of ambassador or high commissioner and the deputy, first secretary, second secretary (in some missions) and accounts staff, has been retained in most missions.

"There are many posts which are now vacant, but there are not going to be filled until the economy picks up," the spokesman said.

Appointments had not been frozen but only temporarily shelved because of the deteriorating economic situation.

The spokesman explained that efforts would be made to utilise the present small numbers of staff in foreign missions to the maximum to cut down costs.

In future, the ministry would carefully scrutinise officers before appointing them to ensure they were qualified persons capable of handling different aspects of work.

This means that functions previously dealt with by two or three officers would now be done by one person.

The spokesman said this method was already being implemented and would be vigorously enforced in future because it was yielding results.

When the economic situation improves, the ministry would seriously consider having a trade attache in Japan in view of the volume of business between the two countries.

The decision to prune staff is a culmination of repeated suggestions, especially in Parliament where MPs have said on many occasions that Zambia should close some of its missions to save money.

CSO: 3400/275

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES NEW PRODUCER PRICES FOR SOME CROPS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 10 Nov 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE GOVERNMENT yesterday announced new producer prices for cassava, millet, sorghum and barley which will be effective from April 1, next year.

Cassava and millet appear for the first time on the producer price list, while sorghum and barley prices, which have not changed, were first announced in July this year.

The new prices are as follows; cassava will cost K7 per 50 kg bag, millet K29 per 90 kg bag while barley and sorghum will fetch K35.75 and K16.00 per 90 kg bag respectively as announced earlier this year.

Minister of Agriculture and Water Development, Mr Unia Mwila said the new prices are aimed at broadening the country's food base so that in times of need, there would be other substitutes for maize and at the same time conserve foreign exchange by minimising imports of crops like malting barley.

Zambia currently imports 12,000 tonnes of malting barley worth K7 million annually for the brewing industry.

But Mr Mwila said research has shown that barley can be grown in Zambia and to minimise the drain on foreign exchange, commer-

cial farmers were being encouraged to produce high quality malting barley by offering them attractive prices for the crop.

The minister added that his ministry has also approached the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) in Zambia for feasibility studies to be undertaken into the processing of sorghum and millet so that composite flour could be produced for making bread and biscuits.

Zambia's national requirement for sorghum in the mid-sixties was 120,000 bags annually, well above the country's production of 30,000 bags.

But since the commodity was used in the brewing of opaque beer, the surplus had to be imported from South Africa.

The minister said, however, that with the introduction of enzymes in the production of opaque beer, the production of sorghum was reduced from 30,000 bags per year to only 1,031.

Millet production which was about 668 bags in 1968, declined to virtually nil for the same reasons.

The decline in production of these crops is exemplified by the country's lack of alternative food reserves on which the nation could fall back on in times of a maize crop failure particularly in areas where the crops were traditionally grown for food rather than brewing purposes.

"In order for the country to build up adequate food reserves to forestall unexpected shortages arising from the effects of bad weather as has been the case in the recent past, the farming community should be encouraged to grow these crops," he said.

On cassava, Mr Mwila said the crop was important in the lives of many Zambians although it has not been given due consideration.

The price of the crop has been dictated by supply and demand and growers should take what the market had to offer no matter how unrealistic prices were.

He said farmers should grow more cassava for export purposes.

CHRISTIAN ACTION GROUP TO STEP UP PRESSURE FOR MILINGOS RETURN

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 11 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] **THE CHRISTIAN** Action Group yesterday pledged to step up pressure for the return of Archbishop Emmanuel Milingo from Rome despite an order by the prelate that they abandon their campaign.

Archbishop Milingo is quoted in the latest issue of the **National Mirror** as saying that the people campaigning for his early return home were, in fact, "unwittingly" prolonging his stay at the Vatican.

But, in a defiant stand, the Group said in a statement released yesterday by its secretary, Mr Damian Mwale that it was convinced "Archbishop Milingo has been and still is a victim of malice and jealousy since 1977."

The Group said it was ready to "leak" to the Press certain information to prove that Archbishop Milingo is a victim of malice and jealousy.

Mr Mwale said the Group could not rely on the **National Mirror** report because it was not aware of the information which Archbishop Milingo was given and what prompted him to order the Group to stop campaigning for his early return home.

The Group has therefore decided to continue raising funds to finance a delegation to travel to Rome as part of the campaign to secure the Archbishop's quick return.

Mr Mwale said the

Group was convinced it was speaking on behalf of many "silent Zambians" who were equally convinced that the Archbishop was being persecuted because of the prolonged stay at the Vatican.

"We fail to understand why it is that, after six months stay in Rome, the Pope has not been able to meet Archbishop Milingo.

"If as we have been made to understand, Archbishop Milingo was summoned by the Pope, why has it not been possible for the Holy Father to see him?"

'TIMES' NEWSPAPER EDITOR COMMENTS ON FREEDOM OF PRESS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Nov 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

FREEDOM of expression is a very vital cog to any country which claims to be democratic, Times Newspapers Editor-in-Chief Mr Naphy Nyalugwe said in Lusaka yesterday.

He said this was more so in Zambia where participatory democracy was a cornerstone of the philosophy of Humanism.

Addressing a Rotary club luncheon at a Lusaka hotel, Mr Nyalugwe said it was the obligation of the Press to report facts, offer space for people to air their views, give chance to leaders to propound Party policies, and comment on events and speeches vigorously but always with Zambia's national interests as a backdrop.

In essence, our motto is "Forward with the nation," just as your motto is "service above self," the Times chief told the luncheon.

Although Times newspapers had been owned by Lonrho over the past 18 years, the control of the two papers lay with the political leadership through the appointment of the editor-in-chief.

Mr Nyalugwe, said however, some people, including politicians, did not believe that the

organisation "was with the Party and the nation".

"They had the misguided belief that since we were privately owned, our ultimate aim was to pander to the dictates of Lonrho. I am afraid this was not so".

He praised the Party and its Government for the "moral and political leadership they gave us during the past 18 years."

The leadership's backing for the freedom of the Press had actually made what the Zambian newspapers were today.

"It is no boast to say we are perhaps the best and freest Press in this particular region of Africa. That boast is owed to the Party and its Government."

"It is one of the Party's greatest achievements in enshrining the concept of a one party participatory democracy in Zambia. We say to the Party, thank you very much and please continue to give us that support," said Mr Nyalugwe.

He dismissed reports that now that the Party had taken over the papers it would move and try to muzzle the Press. He described this as "far-fetched and divisive".

Mr Nyalugwe said the Party owned a number of companies through the Zambia National Holdings and Times Newspapers fell under their ambit through a board of directors.

He said the new arrangement had strengthened the staff of Times Newspapers the Times of Zambia and Sunday Times of Zambia.

Mr Nyalugwe also referred to the magna carta speech on Zambian journalism made by President Kaunda when he commissioned the new mass media complex on October 19.

Dr Kaunda said then: "Zambia needs a free Press which is an ally of the people and not a stooge of factions and personalities — a free people's Press — a Press which is at all times alert, objective, free, frank and fearless — but a Press which is mindful of the nation interests at all times."

Commenting on this, Mr Nyalugwe said this was actually the best defence that Zambian journalism had.

"Further, and let this be said of our President, it was indeed for the first time that an African president has so fearlessly exalted the virtues of a free Press and espoused in so eloquent a manner the expected role of journalism in Zambia.

"We hope that those who had ill-intentions to interfere in the operations of Times Newspapers will hold their fire," said Mr Nyalugwe.

Mr Nyalugwe said the proposed Press Council Bill should not go before Parliament as it had been overtaken by events and had lapsed. The magna carta of Zambian journalism by Dr Kaunda should be taken as the final word on the proposed Bill.

CSO: 3400/275

MUNDIA NOTES GOVERNMENT'S ENERGY SAVING MEASURES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Nov 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Government has been considering introducing petrol rationing including other measures such as closing filling stations at weekends in an effort to reduce the soaring energy import bill, Prime Minister Mundia disclosed in Lusaka yesterday.

He was speaking at a seminar organised by the Lusaka Chamber of Commerce at a Lusaka hotel.

And because of the constraint Government will now encourage the importation of vehicles which consumes less fuel.

Mr Mundia said this when replying to a question by Kenneth Kaunda Foundation deputy secretary-general, Mr Patrick Chisanga who wanted to know what measures the Government was taking to reduce fuel consumption in Zambia.

Earlier Mr Mundia had asked participants to address themselves on how best the nation could conserve energy.

In reply to Mr Chisanga the Prime Minister said the Government was worried about the enormous drain on the country's foreign exchange as the fuel import bill had shot up from about K43 million in 1973 to about K200 million this year.

In order to rectify the situation the Government was carrying out research into alternative energy sources such as how best to use solar energy.

On measures the Government had considered to reduce consumption, Mr Mundia said this had included the introduction of petrol rationing, reducing selling hours or banning weekend sales.

Mr Mundia said it was up to the business community to come up with what they thought would be the best alternative than wait for authorities to act.

Government concern had been demonstrated by the formation of the Zambia Energy Council to advise the State on fuel conservation measures.

CNO: 3400/275

RESOLUTIONS OF LUSAKA PROVINCE STUDENTS SYMPOSIUM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Nov 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Zambia National Service (ZNS) should be abolished, a Lusaka Province students symposium has resolved.

The symposium also resolved that the UNIP Youth League should be made an autonomous body of the Zambian youth to eliminate its present weaknesses.

The resolutions were passed at the first Lusaka Province students symposium which met at Nakatindi Hall from October 29 to 31.

The symposium felt that to attain the objectives for which it was established the ZNS should be replaced by the Combined Cadet Force programme which should be compulsory for all physically fit secondary school pupils.

It acknowledged that it was the duty of every able-bodied youth to defend his country and this could only be done by the youth receiving adequate military training.

The symposium noted that if the Youth League was made autonomous the move would strengthen its operations, thereby enabling more youths to identify themselves with its programmes.

The revised Youth League should be made responsible for running rural reconstruction centres in conjunction with the Ministry of Youth and Sport.

The symposium also accused the Party and its Government of dragging its feet over the implementation of the education reforms.

The reforms were being

overtaken by events because there was no serious effort by the Government to overhaul the present colonial education system.

The introduction of a Zambia union of pioneers programme was also recommended for primary schools.

To increase student participation in Party affairs the Youth League should set up effective membership in all institutions of higher learning in Zambia.

TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS AT LUSAKA AIRPORT FACE PROBLEMS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Nov 82 p 1

[Text]

AIR traffic control at Lusaka International Airport is difficult because the radar is obsolete while taxiway and runway lights have not been working since 1978, chairman of the Air Traffic Controllers' Association Mr Ackson Chibuye disclosed yesterday.

But deputy director of Civil Aviation Mr Jimmy Zulu ruled out any danger to aircraft because the radar only helped controllers to separate aircraft.

This came to light when Munali Member of Parliament Mr Rupiah Banda addressed the association on "the importance of air traffic controllers organising themselves into an effective group to achieve their objectives".

Before the meeting Mr Banda was taken on a conducted tour of the area.

Mr Chibuye said controllers needed adequate and effective equipment to ensure that aircraft did not collide.

Controllers in the approach section of the control tower found it difficult to provide safety without proper knowledge of the positions of planes.

"Sometimes planes get lost and a controller doesn't know where the plane may be. How can one know the position of the plane without the radar?" he asked.

Mr Banda urged the Government to solve the controllers' problems.

NUBEGW OFFICIAL URGES GOVERNMENT TO AVERT LAYOFFS IN BUILDING TRADES

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 4 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] The party and its Government must help avert massive redundancies looming in the building and construction industry precipitated by the cost-saving measures recently announced by Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) and worsening foreign exchange problems.

This appeal was made in Ndola yesterday by deputy chairman of the National Union of Building, Engineering and General Workers (NUBEGW) Mr Paul Chaikatisha who emphasised that unless the Party and government moved in hundreds of workers would be thrown in the streets.

Mr Chaikatisha said a number of companies in the building and construction industry which had firm contracts with the mines had their contracts terminated as a result of the new cost saving measures and although some were still retaining their staff, they did not know what the future had in store for them.

He pointed out that on the other hand, a number of building and construction firms were finding it extremely difficult to maintain their respective labour because despite clinching contracts, they were having difficulties in securing foreign exchange to bring in materials.

"As a union we are aware that the economy of the country is bad and the government can only operate within its financial limits but our worry is that unless the Party and its Government assist, redundancies involving large numbers of people will be inevitable."

Mr Chaikatisha said the issue that was at stake was national in the sense that it involved the welfare of workers who could cause a lot of problems if thrown into the streets due to circumstances not of their own making.

"We have to reach an agreement although we understand the measures taken by ZCCM were as a result of severe economic difficulties facing the mining industry. This is where we believe the Party and government can help."

On foreign exchange problems, Mr Chaikatisha appealed to the Party and government to assist companies involved in the building and construction industries in securing foreign exchange to make their work easy and enable them continue providing employment.

He appealed to companies which were affected by the ZCCM cost-saving measures to continue retaining their staff "because as a union we are doing everything possible to find a solution to their difficulties in consultation with relevant authorities."

"Companies which had their contracts terminated by the mines as a result of the cost-saving measures should not rush into throwing their workers out of employment as we are doing everything possible to help them."

He said the union was certain the Party and its government would assist because the number of workers involved was "very large" and once declared redundant would add unnecessary problems to the nation.

CSO: 3400/275

EXPERT STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF PROPER LUBRICATION OF EQUIPMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Nov 82 p 5

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA could save millions of Kwacha in foreign exchange if the country's industrial undertakings realised the importance of proper lubrication of equipment, an expert in lubricants has said.

Addressing a BP Zambia Limited one-day seminar at Kitwe Little Theatre yesterday, technical lubricating manager Mr Bob Hosie said there was enough evidence in Zambia to show that care was not being taken to protect surface of industrial machinery.

"From even the most casual observation of discarded equipment, much of it of recent manufacture in both public and private sector, it would appear that a very poor job of protecting surfaces is done to the extent that millions of Kwacha worth of mechanisms are ruined every year."

Unless there was a deliberate attempt towards efficiency in lubricating equipment with the right lubricants, productivity would get affected which in turn would affect an industry's viability.

It was important to ensure that equipment and machinery were not overloaded with work because doing so together with poor lubrication caused breakdowns.

He told the delegates from various companies in Kitwe including the mines, that increased efforts in prevention of wear and tear in machinery decreased repair, breakdown and labour costs.

BRIEFS

REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT DELAYS--People who have applied for refugee status and resettlement inside and outside Zambia have been waiting "too long" to have their requests approved. Some of them are among 70 at the Makeni Resources Centre of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) who have been waiting for more than two years. [Excerpt] [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Nov 82 p 2]

'VITAL' AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT'S ARRIVAL--Vital agricultural equipment which was stranded at Dar es Salaam for two years because the Government could not raise K400,000 to pay for clearing charges have now arrived in Zambia. Chief engineer in the Land Development Services Unit Mr Zaccheaus Simutemba said in Lusaka yesterday the equipment was now waiting to be distributed from Zambia Railways. His unit would use 300 tractors given to Zambia by Romania, but which were lying idle at the National Resources Development College and the airport farm in Lusaka because they did not have supporting equipment. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Nov 82 p 1]

MEMACO 1981 ANNUAL REPORT--Zambia's gold exports improved from 311 kilos in 1980 to 373 kilos at the end of last year. The information is contained in the Metal Marketing Corporation (Memaco) annual report for 1981 which says, to ensure a high degree of security and early receipt of proceeds for high value metals, including silver and cobalt, the exports were airfreighted. The corporation exported about 18 tonnes of silver and 691 tonnes of cobalt during the year while its total metal exports stood at 615,905 tonnes. The figure was 5,000 tonnes higher than the previous year's and this is attributed to a rise of dispatches during the last three months. The firm which made a pre-tax profit of K3.2 million shipped 69 per cent of the exports through Dar es Salaam port and the remainder through South Africa's East London. Dar continued to experience shortages of adequate serviceable mechanical handling equipment which resulted in berthing delays for a number of ships including those with metal booked for shipment, says the report. On copper production, the report says output dropped from about 586,347 tonnes in the previous year to 574,796 and this was the lowest figure for many years, an indication of immense problems in the mining industry. The effects of reduced production were offset by the success of the corporation in making inroads into the Southeast Asian market whose growth potential is described as one of the best. Zambia produced about 36,000 tonnes of zinc in 1981, half of which was marketed in Europe with India and East African countries

buying 8,000 and 6,000 tonnes respectively. But the report notes that sales in East Africa were declining because of payment problems facing countries of the region. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Nov 82 p 2]

BUILDING TRADE'S IMPROVEMENT--Business has this year improved for the building industry compared to last year, said chairman of the Building and Civil Engineering Contractors Association Mr Harvey Golson in Lusaka yesterday. He noted that more builders were now in business and estimated that the volume of business had gone up by about ten per cent. The supply of materials including cement was flowing steadily. Although there were a few cases of late payments on jobs undertaken for the Government Mr Golson said the association had learnt to solve its problems without making "noise." [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Nov 82 p 2]

CSO: 3400/275

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL ON EFFORTS TO BALANCE TRADE

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 29 Oct 82 p 2

[Text]

AUSTRIA will not reduce imports of raw materials from Zimbabwe as a means of redressing the trade imbalance between the two countries, the Austrian trade commissioner in Harare, Dr Wolfgang Harwalik, said this week.

Instead Austria will aim to sell more to this country by offering good products at good prices and encouraging promotion of Austrian goods in the country, he told *The Gazette* in an interview.

"In 1981 the balance of trade was in Zimbabwe's favour and one of the tasks of my office is to even up the trade between the two countries. Last year Austria exported goods worth Z\$7m to Zimbabwe and imported goods worth \$15m from this country.

"Our imports consisted of cotton (\$8m), tobacco (\$3,6m) and minerals, about \$3m, while our exports mainly consisted of capital goods — machinery for the textile and plastic industry, electrical machinery, refractory bricks, pharmaceutical chemicals and artificial fibres for the textile industry," Dr Harwalik said.

Zimbabwe was considered one of Austria's main trading partners in sub-Saharan Africa and ranked third as Austria's biggest export market in black Africa after Nigeria and Kenya. Zimbabwe was Austria's second biggest trading partner in black Africa, imports and exports included, and was also the second biggest supplier of raw materials after Nigeria.

The trade commissioner said Austria's trade with Zimbabwe had been mainly with the private sector but expressed the hope that his country would participate in more Government projects.

An Austrian company is providing the design work and the bogeys of electric locomotives for the railways electrification scheme between Harare and Dabuka in Gweru. This project could result in increased exports to Zimbabwe through importation of the bogeys and other machinery.

"To help promote trade relations between the two countries Austria was represented at the international Trade Fair in Bulawayo in 1980, last year and this year, and about 15 companies will exhibit at the trade fair next year.

"Two trade missions visited the country in 1980 and 1981 and we hope to bring another mission this year. The previous missions to the country yielded fruitful results because companies found distributors for their products in the country and some identified projects for participation," said the trade commissioner.

Dr Harwalik said the chief executive of the CZI, Mr Tony Read, was presently in Austria on a fact-finding mission and would make contact with his counterparts and industrialists. He will also encourage Austrian companies to invest in Zimbabwe and gather information on the Austrian economy.

The Austrian Kontroll Bank, an equivalent of an export credit guarantee department, was exercising a very liberal policy towards Zimbabwe and was offering good commercial financing conditions to Austrian exporters.

The Harare-based Austrian Trade Commission, which also covered Austria's trade relations with Malawi, Mocambique and Zambia, was also in charge of tourist promotion on an honorary basis.

"There is a substantial number of Zimbabweans going on holiday or business to Austria and we are ready to assist travel agents and individuals wishing to go to Austria," he said.

Austria was a landlocked country, with a population of seven million, and was heavily dependant on exports because it had a small market at home. In 1946 the country established a unique system of trade promotion under which a certain value of imports and exports passing through Austrian borders would be deducted to finance the department of trade policies and foreign trade.

The department is within the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber which maintains a network of 87 trade commissions throughout the world. The system is a self-financing one with importers and exporters paying for the maintenance of the trade commissions.

DECLINE IN TOURISM REPORTED

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 29 Oct 82 p 1

[Text]

IN a two-series report this month Britain's leading travel trade newspaper, *Travelnews*, asked in big headlines: "Are these black days for tourism in Zimbabwe?"

The conclusions reached by travel reporter Robert Scallon were that "high prices and adverse publicity" abroad had seriously undermined efforts by British travel companies to put this country on the tourist map.

He said that enthusiasm generated by independence in 1980 had given way to a feeling that Zimbabwe is "not yet ready to take its place alongside the more traditional destinations in the long-haul holiday brochures."

The potential was clearly there, he said. But he names about a dozen UK tour operators who have pulled out of our tourist market. Most of the operators said Zimbabwe was an "interesting" country, but people were reluctant to go there and recent events had not been encouraging.

Several also said it was an "over-priced" destination as air fares were very high, and not having a beach was a disadvantage. Among big operators pulling out of the Zimbabwe route were Marilet Holidays, Swan Hellenic, Rankin Khun, and Speedbird, which has dropped Zimbabwe/South African tours from its next year's World-wide brochure due to poor response.

"It's not a fashionable part of the world at the moment because of recent events," Speedbird's reservations manager Dave Hamlet is reported to have said. He added that Southern Africa was an over-priced destination due to high air fares.

This survey said that the number of overseas visitors to Zimbabwe this year is expected to be slightly down on the 1981 total of 370 000. This would leave the country more than 30 000 short of its target for the year.

The article adds: "There were 24 505 British visitors last year, representing by far the biggest incoming market outside Africa."

But it is a safe bet that many left their money at home, thus depriving Zimbabwe of much-needed currency. With the imposition of strict currency controls on residents, families and friends host each other alternately, and the only outlay was the air fares.

The article also referred to the "overvalued" Zimbabwe dollar and the "almost untapped" market for domestic tourism. But this would take much time to develop and, for the majority, graded hotels were too expensive.

The writer said that during a seven-day familiarisation tour of Zimbabwe last month he did not see "one black tourist".

Tourism Figures Decline

THE number of tourists visiting this country has dropped by over 4 000 during the first eight months of this year, compared with the same period last year.

Figures released reveal that only in March did the numbers of tourists increase over last year — and in August, following the kidnapping of six tourists in Matabeland in July, there were 6 000 fewer visitors.

Overall figures for the first eight months, to August, stand at 200 184, compared with a

total of 204 347 for the same period last year.

In January last year 25 786 tourists visited the country while 25 479 visited during the same month this year. The figure for March this year was up on last year's at 23 051 compared to 20 127. In May 24 020 came into the country while 26 585 came during the same month last year. The figure for August last year stood at 33 611 and this year's figure was just 27 805.

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GOVERNMENT TO HOLD CONTROLLING INTEREST IN WANKIE

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 29 Oct 82 pp 2, 4

[Text] **GOVERNMENT will effectively gain control of Wankie Colliery by a proposed purchase of a 40% shareholding in the company.**

The interest will be acquired by the purchase of 16 888 992 new shares, by an initial payment of \$14 125 340 and a later payment of \$2 763 652 from dividends.

A special meeting of shareholders has been called for November 24 to approve the increase in authorised share capital and other special arrangements conditional on the purchase of the new shares.

Commenting on the change of control, Mr G A Carey Smith, chairman of Wankie Colliery, said: "Government has always had an effective control of the fortunes of this company through its regulation of the coal price. The acquisition of the 40% interest through the issue of new shares recognises this.

"It also provides the company with capital, which enables it to meet an obligation as part of its agreement with the International Finance Corporation to finance the new Wankie project."

The company was required to raise \$9.2 million locally as part of the loan arrangements for the Wankie project, but this has not proved possible, and a temporary deferral of the obligation has had to be agreed to once by the IFC.

The Government has purchased 13 818 267 new A class shares of \$1 each, fully paid up at par, and 3 070 725 newly issued A class shares of \$1 each partly paid up at

10 cents per share.

The new shares will differ from present ordinary shares in two respects. They will rank for 1½ times the dividend paid on ordinary shares, until the aggregate total dividends paid on the fully paid A shares exceed the total dividends paid on an ordinary share by 20 cents. At that time the A share will assume the same dividend entitlements as an ordinary share.

ADDITIONAL DIVIDEND

The third additional dividend on these A shares will be used to pay up the unpaid portion of the 3 070 725 A shares for which the Government will only pay 10 cents initially. Dividends on the partly paid A share will only be paid pro rata to the amount by which they are paid up.

The new A shares will not be quoted on the Stock Exchange.

Asked if this does not amount to dividends from Wankie Colliery financing the purchase of shares by Government, Mr Carey Smith said: "Certainly not. When all is said and done, Government will be purchasing \$1 shares at 90c. When one considers that the stock market is quoting 43 cents for Wankie shares at present, it must be admitted that Government is paying a fair price for its involvement."

While the management of the company is to remain unchanged, with Anglo American Corporation Services remaining as administrative and technical advisers, it is

proposed that the board of directors be increased from nine to ten.

The number of directors representing Anglo American will be reduced from seven to three and Government will nominate five new directors, one of whom will become chairman, and one who will have executive responsibilities.

Thus Government, which will control 40% of the shares, will have five members on the board, and Anglo American, which holds 20.2%, will have three members, one of whom will be the managing director. The minority shareholders, which hold 36.8%, will be represented by only two directors Sir Humphrey Gibbs and Mr P de Marre.

The ratio of directors to shareholding seems to leave the minority shareholders with poor representation, compared with Government and Anglo American. However, Mr Carey Smith said that as Anglo American would continue to operate the mine, a reasonable board membership was necessary.

"I come again to the question of ultimate control of the profitability of Wankie Colliery, which rests entirely with Government's attitude towards the national coal price," he said.

With Government having a considerable interest in the company, shareholders should feel that Government is looking after its own considerable financial investment, and will also be considering theirs.

Socialist Government has capitalist skills

THE acquisition of a 40% shareholding in Wankie Colliery by the Government has not come as a surprise.

When the complicated financial arrangements for the new project were announced in early 1981, eyebrows were raised when it was learned that the company was itself required to raise \$9,12 million locally. The December 31, 1981, deadline for this was passed without success. There was little hope then for a rights issue or for a loan, and certainly, conditions have not improved since.

The company's need to fulfill its obligations has, happily, co-incided with the Government's desire to acquire substantial interests in major industrial, commercial and financial concerns.

For a socialist Government, those involved have certainly displayed well-developed capitalistic abilities. They have taken advantage of a situation where the cards were stacked heavily against the colliery company (particularly since the Government controls the price of coal), but have done so in a way that will ensure the continued financial health of the company.

The injection of capital will relieve the present shareholders of heavy interest charges (that is, if they had been able to raise the capital required), although it will increase the numbers amongst whom future dividends will be apportioned.

On the other hand, there will not be any future dividends unless Government looks favourably on the periodic reviews of the Coal Price Agreement. This may be more likely to happen with Government holding 40% of the equity than if it were merely regulating the price of a product in which it had no financial interest.